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***ПРАКТИКА УСТНОЙ И ПИСЬМЕННОЙ
АНГЛИЙСКОЙ РЕЧИ***

**ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ПОСОБИЕ для слушателей
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«Современный иностранный язык
(внешнеэкономическая деятельность)»**

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Практическое пособие разработано в соответствии с практической направленностью обучения иностранному языку как средству общения, информационного обмена и познавательной деятельности и направлено на развитие и совершенствование навыков чтения и умений в устной и письменной речи и адресовано слушателям ИПК и ПК специальности 1-21 06 74 «Современный иностранный язык (внешнеэкономическая деятельность)»

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Введение

Практическое пособие разработано в соответствии с практической направленностью обучения иностранному языку как средству общения, информационного обмена и познавательной деятельности и направлено на развитие и совершенствование навыков чтения и умений в устной и письменной речи.

Практическое пособие построено на основе ситуативно-коммуникативного принципа и его целью является развитие навыков монологической, диалогической и письменной речи в соответствии с учебным планом переподготовки специалистов.

Практическое пособие представляет собой композицию четырех тематических разделов: «The United Kingdom», «Physical Culture and Sport», «Travelling», «The Role of Cinema in Our Life » и призвано помочь слушателям систематизировать словарный запас, характерный для данной разговорной тематики, определить семантико-синтаксические особенности словарного состава языка в соответствии с названными сферами общения и их социокультурные реалии. Каждый из разделов состоит из тематических ситуаций и по каждому из них предусмотрен вокабуляр – слова и выражения, расширяющие словарный запас слушателей по указанной тематике. Объем словаря, над которым проводится работа, распределен равномерно по разделам пособия. Все задания и упражнения, отдельно взятой ситуации общения, располагаются по принципу возрастающей сложности, обеспечивая закрепление и активизацию необходимых речевых единств, и в конечном итоге подготавливают к устному и/ или письменному высказыванию по данной ситуации.

При составлении данного пособия авторы использовали аутентичные тексты из современных учебных пособий.

Практическое пособие адресовано слушателям ИПК и ПК специальности 1-21 06 74 «Современный иностранный язык (внешнеэкономическая деятельность)» и может использоваться как на практических занятиях, так и для организации самостоятельной работы.

Part 1 The United Kingdom

Unit 1 Topical Vocabulary and Lexical Exercises

Topical Vocabulary

isle	marshy
island	moor
canal	mouth
navigable	strait
shape	flow
in the shape of	soil
shapeless	appreciate
channel	value
cliff	various
crop	valuable
distinct	varied
extreme	variety
harbour	vary
mainland	lowland
moor	highland
deep	to be of (great, little, some, no) value
shallow	to the west (east, north, south) of
plain	within a few miles
rocky	in the north (south, east, west)
scene	to separate smth from smth
scenery	regular in outline
to flow into	to flow (from out of)

Lexical Exercises

Ex.1 Fill in the verbs choosing among the following, making necessary alterations.

A) to change , to vary or to differ

1 The soil ... within a few miles in many districts, producing sharp contrast of scenery and flora. 2 The climate of Great Britain ... greatly from that of the Continent. 3 The weather ... very often in England. 4 The face of Scotland ... from that of South East England. 5 The educational system of Great Britain ... from that of the United States. 6 Tastes 7

He looked exactly as she remembered him, as young, as frank, but his expression was 8 The average winter temperature ... between three and seven below zero. 9 What can have happened to ... him so much? 10 That is a point on which you and she would certainly

B) different, various or varied

1 Russia has a ... climate because of its vast territory. 2 ... branches of industry are found in Greater London. 3 This good wheat land is quite ... from those being cultivated in northern regions. 4 Britain is immensely ... within a small area. 5 The insect fauna in Britain is less ... than that of continental Europe. 6 He has been to ... places of the extreme North. 7 A glance at the map is enough to see how ... the surface of England is. 8 A home in the country is very ... from an apartment in the city. 9 I have come across him in recent years on ... occasions. 10 The young man asked me ... kinds of questions. 11 The newspaper carried ... reports of the storm. 12 What we wear nowadays is quite ... from what our ancestors wore. 13 He started to teach me German. He would tell me the German for the ... objects we passed, a cow, a horse, a man and so on, and then make me repeat simple German sentences. 14 Through many years of ... conditions he kept thinking of his family. 15 Having tried ... topics of conversation I felt exhausted.

C) to value or to appreciate

1 She told Count Borcelli that her necklace was ... at eight thousand pounds. 2 Judging by his words he ... your help. 3 Being asked what he thought of a possible change in the plan he said he ... it. 4 But I would not like him to think that I do not ... the honour that he has done me. 5 the picture is ... at a thousand dollars. 6 I suppose only a French man can ... to the full the grace of Racine and the music of his verse. 7 Jane Austen's work is to be ... primarily as satire. 8 Mr. Cook ... his secretary for her accuracy.

Ex. 2 Insert prepositions where necessary. Make a study of the text.

Just off the coast ... the mainland ... north-western Europe and only nineteen miles distant ... it ... the nearest point lies the small group ... islands known as the British Isles.

The British Isles include Great Britain, Ireland and a number ... small islands. Great Britain consists ... England, Scotland and Wales. The southern two thirds ... Ireland are occupied ... the Irish Republic which borders ... Northern Ireland.

Great Britain is a region ... varied lowlands, rolling hills and few mountains. Although the highest peak, Ben Nevis ... the Grampians ...

Scotland, rises ...4,400 feet, such heights seldom occur. The Pennine Range ... northern England rises only slightly ... 3, 000 feet, as do the Cambrian mountains ... Wales.

Ex. 3 Supply adjectives from the given list.

- 1 ... water is warmer than ... water.
- 2 Cornwall is famous for its ... cliffs.
- 3 This part of the country is noted for ... cold.
- 4 There are ... harbours for ships.
- 5 The UK ... area is some 94,250 square miles.
- 6 They were making their way through ... hills.
- 7 Lowlands is the ... plain of Scotland.

Extreme, total, gently rounded, central, shallow, deep, chalk, splendid.

Ex. 4 Supply articles where necessary. Write answers to the questions.

- 1 Look at ... map of ... British Isles. Do you know what ... two largest islands are called?
- 2 ... right-hand side of ... map is ... East. What sea is east of ... Great Britain?
- 3 In what direction is ... Irish Sea from ... Great Britain?
- 4 In what direction is ... Great Britain from ... English Channel?
- 5 What country is west of ... England?
- 6 What do we call ... highest part of ... Scotland?
- 7 Find ... Edinburgh and ... Glasgow. In what part of ... Scotland are they situated?
- 8 Where are ... Cheviot Hills?
- 9 In what direction are ... British Isles from ... mainland?
- 10 What water body separates ... British Isles from ... Continent?

Ex. 5 Translate into English using Topical Vocabulary.

- 1 Волго-Донский канал – судоходен на всем своем протяжении.
- 2 Па-де-Кале отделяет Великобританию от материка, а Северный пролив – Шотландию от Ирландии.
- 3 Это прекрасная гавань для многочисленных пароходов и кораблей.
- 4 Обширная равнина простирается от Уральского хребта до реки Енисей.
- 5 Линия побережья Каспийского моря сравнительно ровная.

Ex. 6 Answer the questions by translating the Russian part. Use the models. Work in pairs.

A) France is situated in the north-west of Europe.

Where is London situated?	На юго-востоке Великобритании
Scotland	На севере Великобритании
France	На западе европейского континента
USA	На юге Северной Америки
England	На юго-востоке Великобритании
Wales	На юго-западе Великобритании
Northern Ireland	На северо-востоке Ирландии

B) Cuba lies to the south of the USA.

Where do the British Isles lie? К северо-западу от континента Европы

Where does Great Britain lie?

the Channel Islands	К юго-востоку от Ла-Манша
the Shetland Islands	К северо-востоку от Великобритании
the Cumbrian Mountains	К западу от Пеннинских гор
the Pennines	К югу от Чевиотских гор
France	К юго-востоку от Ирландии
Ireland	К западу от Великобритании

Unit 2 The British Isles

Pretext Exercises

Ex.1 Supply the adjectives corresponding to the following nouns.

Britain, England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, France, Europe, north, south, east, west.

Ex. 2 Give Russian equivalents for the given word combinations.

Sea-loving, muddy, heather-covered, fruit-growing, deer-hunting, wheat-growing, heather-moor, nature-loving, low-lying.

Ex. 3 Read the text and define what influences the climate of Great Britain.

TEXT A THE BRITISH ISLES

The British Isles consist of two main islands: Great Britain and Ireland. These and over five hundred small islands are known collectively as the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Their total area is some 94, 250 square miles. Great Britain proper comprises England, Wales and Scotland. The southern part of the isle of Ireland is the Irish Republic (or Eire).

Britain is comparatively small, but there is hardly a country in the world where such a variety of scenery can be found in so small a compass. There are wild desolate mountains in the northern Highlands of Scotland – the home of the deer and the eagle. There are flat tulip fields round the low marshy land – a blaze of colour in spring, that would make you think you were in Holland. Within a few miles of Manchester and Sheffield you can be in glorious heather – covered moors.

Once the British Isles were part of the mainland of Europe – the nearest point is across the Strait of Dover, where the chalk cliffs of Britain are only twenty-two miles from those of France.

The seas round the British Isles are shallow. The North Sea is nowhere more than 600 feet deep, so that if St. Paul's Cathedral were put down in any part of it some of the cathedral would still be above water. This shallowness is in some ways an advantage. Shallow water is warmer than deep water and helps to keep the shores from extreme cold. It is, too, the home of millions of fish, and more than a million tons are caught every year.

You have noticed on the map how deeply indented the coast line is. This indentation gives a good supply of splendid harbours for ships; and you will note, too, that owing to the shape of the country there is no point in it that is more than seventy miles from the sea – a fact that has made the English race a sea-loving one.

On the north-west the coast are broken by high rocky cliffs. This is especially noticeable in north-west Scotland, where you have long winding inlets (called "lochs") and a great many islands.

In Scotland you have three distinct regions. There is, firstly, the Highlands, then there is the central plain or the Lowlands. Finally there are southern uplands, "the Scott country," with their gently rounded hills where the sheep wander. Here there are more sheep to the square mile than anywhere in the British Isles.

In England and Wales all the high land is in the west and north-west. The south-eastern plain reaches the west coast only at one or two places – at the Bristol Channel and by the mouths of the rivers Dee and Mersey.

In the north you find the Cheviots separating England from Scotland, the Pennines going down England like a backbone and the Cumbrian mountains of the Lake District, one of the Cambrian mountains which occupy the greater part of Wales.

The south-eastern part of England is a low-lying land with gentle hills and a coast which is regular in outline, sandy or muddy, with occasional chalk cliffs, and brown plough-land with pleasant farms and cottages in their midst. Its rich brown soil is deeply cultivated –much of it is under wheat; fruit-growing is extensively carried on. A quarter of the sugar used in the country comes from sugar-beet grown there, but the most important crop is potatoes.

The position of the mountains naturally determined the direction and length of the rivers, and the longest rivers, except the Severn and Clyde, flow into the North Sea, and even the Severn flows eastward or south-east for the greater part of its length.

The rivers in Britain are of no great value as water-ways - the longest, the Thames, is a little over 200 miles – and few of them are navigable except near the mouth for anything but the smaller vessels. Many of the English and Scottish rivers are joined by canals, so that it is possible to travel from one end of Great Britain to the other.

In the estuaries of the Thames, Mersey, Tyne, Clyde, Tay, Forth and Bristol Avon are some of the greatest ports.

England, Ireland and Scotland have many beautiful lakes, the most famous of which are in the Lake District in north-west England. It is one of the most popular holiday districts in the country.

The warm currents in the Atlantic Ocean influence the climate of Great Britain. The winters are not severely cold, while summers are rarely hot.

Rainfall is evenly distributed throughout the year.

The percentage of the cloudiness is high, over half the days of the year being overcast; fogs along the coast as well as occasionally in the interior frequently hide the sun. The fogs of London, often made severe by mixture with city smoke, have a world-wide reputation, but one not to be envied.

Exercises on the text

Ex. 1 Supply English equivalents and write them down.

Более миллиона тонн, сотни миль, общая площадь ... квадратных километров, глубиной 600 футов, сотни островков, низменная часть, занимать большую часть, правильной формы(очертания), в некотором роде преимущество, разнообразный ландшафт.

Ex. 2 Answer the following questions.

1 What do we call the group of islands situated to the north- west of Europe? 2 What are the names of the biggest islands? 3 Do the United Kingdom and Great Britain mean the same? 4 What countries are situated on the British Isles? What are their capitals? 5 What is Great Britain proper? 6 What are the names of the waters washing the coasts of the British Isles? 7 Is the shallowness of the seas an advantage in some way? 8 Why do the English call the strait between Great Britain and the mainland the “Strait of Dover” and the French call it “Pas-de-Calais” (international term)? 9 What are the most important rivers in Great Britain? 10 Are the rivers of England as swift as those of Scotland? Do they flow in the northern or southern direction? 11 What are the names of the chief mountain ranges on the island? 12 Where are the Cumbrian and the Cambrian mountains situated? 13 What influences the weather of Great Britain?

Speech Exercises

Ex. 1 Develop the ideas using the information from the text.

- 1 Great Britain proper comprises
- 2 Britain is comparatively small, but
- 3 The seas round the British Isles are
- 4 The coast line is deeply indented
- 5 There are three distinct regions in Scotland
- 6 The rivers in Britain are of no great value as water-ways
- 7 The climate of Great Britain is influenced
- 8 The percentage of the cloudiness is high

Ex. 2 Respond to the following statements. Add some more information to support them.

- 1 The UK of Great Britain and Northern Ireland comprises several parts.
- 2 There is a group of islands to the north-west of the European continent.
- 3 Great Britain is surrounded by seas.
- 4 There is a wide network of rivers in the British Isles.
- 5 The Thames is the most important river in England.
- 6 The most characteristic feature of the Lake District is the lakes themselves.
- 7 The climate of Great Britain is due to its position.

Ex. 3 Comment on the following saying. Make up a story to illustrate its meaning.

As clear as London on a foggy day.

Ex. 4 Say what you've learned about Great Britain. Use the following plan.

- 1 Geographical position of the British Isles and Great Britain;
- 2 total area;
- 3 seas surrounding Great Britain;
- 4 mountains, rivers, lakes;
- 5 climate.

Ex. 5 Act out the following conversational situations.

- 1 You are making preparations for a trip to Great Britain. Your friend who was in Great Britain gives you some important information about the country.
- 2 You are talking to a student who has spent three months at London University.

Ex. 6 Act as a guide accompanying a group of students visiting Great Britain and present the necessary information.

Ex. 7 Look through text B getting ready to discuss it afterwards.

TEXT B THE ENGLISH CHANNEL

The French men call the English Channel “La Manch”- a sleeve , but to the English it is it the English Channel, one of the world's most extraordinary pieces of water. For centuries the channel has been Britain's defense against invaders. It has also been the way to the Continent, the highway crowded with ships. Sailors know it as perhaps the most dangerous sea channel in Europe. Half of all the world's ship collisions take place between the Western End of the channel and the Baltic.

The Channel stretches for 350 miles from the Atlantic Ocean to the North Sea, separating the England's south coast from the France's north coast. At its widest point it measures 120 miles, at its narrowest only 21 miles. On a clear day you can see white cliffs of Dover from the French coast.

Over the years people have crossed the Channel by balloon, canoe, rowing boat, parachute, water skis and swimming. The British seem to

enjoy using unconventional methods of conquering the Channel, using everything from a car to a bed.

Ex. 8 Answer the following questions considering text B.

- 1 What does “La Manch” mean?
- 2 Why has it been Britain’s defense against invaders for centuries?
- 3 Why does it have a bad reputation?
- 4 What is its width at the widest and at the narrowest points?
- 5 What vehicle would you prefer to cross the English Channel and why?

Ex. 9 Consider all the facts given below and discuss them with your groupmates.

Do you know that: a) England was called Albion by Julius Caesar because of the white cliffs of the English coast near Dover. (“Alba” means “white” in Latin);

b) There is no place in the country which is more than a three hour’s journey by car from the sea.

Ex. 10 Prepare a geographical quiz on Great Britain.

Unit 3 The English Landscape

Pretext Exercises

Ex. 1 Give Russian equivalents for the following word-combination.

Natural scenery, to strike the eye, park-like appearance, to take up a considerable part of smth, scarlet berries, to sweep away the hedge, to put in fences, peculiar character, to come in touch, to be worth of smth, to be devoted to smth, to keep in good order, a great lover of nature.

Ex. 2 Read the dialogue and be ready to explain the peculiar character of the English landscape.

TEXT A THE ENGLISH LANDSCAPE

- I know that there are many types of natural scenery in England. But what is there in the English landscape that strikes the eye of the stranger used to other countries?

- Its “park-like” appearance, I believe. England in truth looks like one great well-ordered park with its old trees, green meadows and hedges.
- But as far as I know the hedges take up a considerable part of soil suitable for ploughing.
- They do. But the Englishman loves the green of England with its hedges, tender-green in spring, covered with leaf and flower in summer, a blaze of gold and red in autumn. In winter too they are still beautiful with a few scarlet berries almost burning in the frost.
- And yet, if England swept away her hedges and put in their place fences the saving of land would be enormous.
- But much of the park-like beauty of the countryside would be gone and with it the peculiar character of the English landscape.
- I hear there are a lot of lovely gardens all along the English countryside. Are English people fond of gardening?
- They are. Almost everyone in England tries to come in touch with a bit of plant life. In the East of London you may see workingman’s “flats” with their windows gardens. In the West End, land which is worth many thousands of pounds per acre is devoted to garden use. In the small suburban villas a very considerable tax of money and labour is paid in the effort to keep in good order a little pocket handkerchief of lawn and a few shrubs.
- Well, I think that this proves that the Englishman is at heart a great lover of nature, though he is supposed to be such a prosaic and practical person.

Exercises on the text

Ex. 1 Find in the text sentences in which the following words are used and translate them giving contextual meaning of the words.

Scenery, landscape, hedge, workingman’s “flats”, suburban villa, lawn, shrub.

Ex. 2 Insert the missing prepositions where necessary.

- 1 The garden takes ... a considerable part ... my estate.
- 2 It looked like ... one huge supermarket ... a number ... different departments.
- 3 It’s not in your power to sweep ... the house built... the 18th century.
- 4 If you put ... their place fences the saving ... land would be enormous.
- 5 There are a lot... lovely gardens ... the English countryside.
- 6 Will you come ... touch ... when ... London.
- 7 That song was devoted ... the most beautiful girl.
- 8 If you keep your clothes ... good order they will wear ... years.

9 English people are fond... gardening ... a very particular way.

Ex. 3 Read the statements about the English landscape. Do you think they are true or false?

- 1 England doesn't have many types of natural scenery.
- 2 England looks like one great well-ordered park.
- 3 English hedges take up only a small part of its ploughing soil.
- 4 The Englishmen enjoy the green of England with its hedges.
- 5 The park-like beauty of the English countryside gives the peculiar character of the English landscape.
- 6 Nobody in England tries to come in touch with a bit of plant life.
- 7 London's West End is famous for its wonderful parks gardens.
- 8 The Englishmen are too prosaic and practical people to be fond of gardening.

Speech Exercises

Ex. 1 Describe the English landscape from the point of view of:

- a) an ardent nature lover;
- b) a prosaic and practical person.

Ex. 2 Compare the landscape and natural scenery in England and Belarus. Define the similarities and differences.

Ex. 3 Speak about the peculiar character of the English landscape.

Unit 4 A Tour Round London

Pretext Exercises

Ex.1 Fill in the articles where necessary.

It is safe to say that the three most famous buildings in England are ...Westminster Abbey, ...Tower of London and ... St. Paul's Cathedral. Seen across ...Parliament Square, ...Abbey looks overshadowed by its neighbour, ... Palace of Westminster. It does not stand out. The outlines of ...Tower and St. Paul's have come to represent London to people all over

the world. The area which these two buildings together dominate - ... area of ... City- is one in which ... feel of old London has lingered longest. ... names of ... streets and alleys, ... names of the churches above all, take one back to ... Middle Ages and to ... days before ... Great Fire. All through ...nineteenth century, London was spreading. It was creeping outwards on all sides, down towards ... Chelsea, up to ...Highgate and ... Hampstead which it quickly swallowed.

Ex. 2 Before reading the text answer the questions.

- 1 Have you ever been to London? What places have you seen? If not, would you like to visit this city? Why? Why not?
- 2 What London famous places have you heard about?

Ex. 3 Read the text and name all the places of interest in London mentioned in the text.

TEXT A LONDON

London is situated on the river Themes about forty miles from its mouth. It is divided into two equal portions by the river: the more important, with most of the chief buildings, standing on the north bank, and the south bank. The term "London" was originally restricted to the city of London proper, which has an area of only 677 acres and an estimated resident population of 4,600. Westminster, for instance, was a separate community, named from its position in relation to the city. But with the growth of the capital from the eleventh century onwards, the surrounding districts were absorbed one by one to make up the vast metropolis which is London today.

London today stretches for nearly thirty miles from north to south and for nearly thirty miles from east to west. This is the area known as "Greater London". Greater London with its nine million population includes not only the City and the County of London, but the outer suburbs. It has no definite boundaries like the County of London which was established only in 1889. Within the boundaries of the county of London there are thirty-three metropolitan boroughs, each with its own mayor and its own council. It is London municipal authorities that are responsible for many of the public services, housing, education and town-planning.

The two landmarks that are a guide to the growth of London are St. Paul's Cathedral in the City and the group of buildings near Westminster and Westminster Abbey at Westminster. Round St. Paul's is the original

London, the oldest part, with a history of almost two thousand years. Old St. Paul's was built during Norman times. It was burnt in the Great Fire that destroyed London in 1666. The cathedral that replaced it, the most striking building in the City today, was designed by Sir Christopher Wren, the architect who designed many of the City churches. Many of these were destroyed or badly damaged by bombing during the second World War. St. Paul's, though it was hit, escaped the fires that destroyed many of the buildings all round it. St. Paul's Cathedral is a beautiful sight standing out above the other buildings. The massive dome is topped by a gold cross which glitters when the sun strikes. You may climb up the three hundred and sixty five steps to the dome if you wish. Half way up you reach the whispering Gallery, where, if you press your ear to the wall, you can hear the softest whisper from the other side of the dome.

Westminster, with its Palace and Abbey, is six hundred years younger. Westminster Abbey is regarded as the centre of the Westminster area. In this lovely building we can learn much about events of long ago. Most of the kings and queens of England since William the Conqueror have been crowned here, and you may see the ancient Coronation Chair. Many great men have been honoured by burial in Westminster Abbey, and the church is full of memorials to kings, queens, statesmen, writers, scientists and explorers, all of whom have played a part in shaping Britain's history. The most beautiful and oldest part of the abbey is the Chapel of Henry VII, built at the turn of the fourteenth century. It is noted for the fan-shaped decoration of its ceiling, and the animals carved on the seats. There are many old buildings in the Westminster area, including the Houses of Parliament, which were also rebuilt in the late nineteenth century because the original House was destroyed by fire, and the facade of Buckingham Palace, which was finished at the beginning of the twentieth.

To the west of the City there are finest theatres, cinemas and concert halls, the largest museums, the most luxurious hotels, the largest department stores, and the most famous shops. The name "West End" came to be associated with wealth, luxury, and goods of high quality. Visitors with plenty of money to spend and who come chiefly for enjoyment are likely to spend most of their time in the West end. Those who come to learn about London's history will find much to interest them in the City.

The Port of London is to the east of the City. Here are miles and miles of docks, and the great industrial areas that depend upon shipping. This is the East of London, unattractive in appearance, but very important to the country's commerce. Ships up to 6,000 tons can come as far as London Bridge, below which is the part of the river called the Pool. You'll be

interested to know that London Bridge was originally made of wood, and the first bridge wasn't built until 1176. It lasted 650 years, and became famous for the houses, inns and shops crammed in upon it from end to end. A new London Bridge replaced this in 1931, but you won't find this London Bridge now either, as it was sold to America in 1972. It was taken there stone by stone to be reassembled as a tourist attraction.

The population of London is probably the most cosmopolitan in the world. For example, Whitechapel, in the East End of London, is a district largely inhabited by Jewish traders and craftsmen whose forefathers began to settle in this neighbourhood after the tzarist persecution of 1881.

In Camden Town, an industrial district in north-west London, is to be found the Cypriot Colony, both Greek and Turkish.

The West Indians, who first started arriving in Britain in the fifties, settled mainly in Brixton, south of the river Thames, and in North Kensington in West London.

But the best-known foreign quarter of London is Soho. Its modern history starts after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685 which caused thousands of French protestants to flee across the English Channel. Today its inhabitants include a large proportion of French, Italian, and Swiss, with a sprinkling of many other nationalities.

Add to these immigrants and refugees thousands of young people who come to London from provinces every year to live and work and you will realize that it is not so easy to find a Londoner who can say, "I was born in London as were my father, my grandfather, and my great-grandfather before me".

Many young people come to London to in search of a more exciting life. Because cheap accommodation is scarce, they can find themselves on the streets, living the life of a tramp. This unhappy experience can make them reject society and its values.

Whether a person is old or young, a permanently homeless state is sometimes the result of a chain of unfortunately events or of an addiction to alcohol or drugs. Such addictions may well have developed since they began to lead a tramp's existence.

Exercises on the text

Ex. 1 Translate the following sentences from the text. The purpose is for you to compare the ways of expressing the same idea in English and in Russian.

1 The term "London" was originally restricted..., the surrounding districts were absorbed one by one to make up the vast metropolis which is London today.

2 Within the boundaries of the County of London ... that is responsible for many of the public services, housing, education and town-planning.

3 The two landmarks that are a guide to the growth of London are St. Paul's Cathedral in the City and the group of buildings near Westminster Bridge.

4 St. Paul's, though it was hit, escaped the fires that destroyed many of the buildings around it.

5 Many great men have been honoured ... all of whom have played a part in shaping Britain's history.

6 The most beautiful and oldest part of the abbey is the Chapel of Henry VII, built at the turn of the fourteenth century.

7 The name "West End" came to be associated with wealth... are likely to pass most of their time in the West End.

8 It lasted 650 years, and became famous for the houses, inns and shops crammed in upon it from end to end.

9 It was taken there stone by stone to be reassembled as a tourist attraction.

Ex. 2 Rephrase or explain the following (use an English explanatory dictionary).

1 Westminster, for instance, was a separate community, *named from its position in relation to the City*.

2 St. Paul's Cathedral is a beautiful sight *standing out above* the other buildings.

3 The massive dome *is topped* by a gold cross.

4 The population of London is probably the most *cosmopolitan in* the world.

5 But the *best-known foreign quarter* of London is Soho.

Ex. 3 Find in the text English equivalents for the following Russian phrases. Arrange them into groups according to subject matter.

В сорока милях от устья; первоначально; поглощать один за другим; дальние предместья; быть основанным; исконный Лондон; двухтысячелетняя история; сгореть во время Великого пожара; самое поразительное (замечательное) здание Сити; проектировать здание; сильно повредить; подняться на купол по 365 ступенькам; прижать ухо к стене; быть разделенным на две части; в конце XIV века; славиться чем-либо; к западу от; рассматривать что-либо как что-либо; события давнего прошлого; оказать кому-либо честь; товары высокого качества; приезжать главным образом для развлечения; находить много интересного; внешне непривлекательная.

Ex. 4 Arrange the points in logical order and reproduce the original text using the key-words given below.

- 1 To the West of the City; to associate smth. with smth.; to pass most of one's time.
- 2 To live rough; to result in (doing) smth.; to lose contact with smb; to reject society; in search of a more exciting life; to get accustomed to smth/doing smth; to rejoin society; to care.
- 3 To be situated; to be divided into two unequal portions; to be named from its position.
- 4 To be originally built of wood; to last; to replace smth. .
- 5 Within the boundaries of the County of London; to be responsible for smth.; to stretch ... miles from ... to
- 6 To play a part; to be noted for smth.; in the late nineteenth century;
- 7 To be built during Norman times; to be destroyed; the most striking building; to escape the fires; a beautiful sight.

Speech Exercises

Ex. 1 Correct the following statements if you find them wrong. Make sure you begin your answers with such commonly accepted phrases as:

I quite agree with you. You are quite right, Yes, that's quite right, That's quite true. I don't think that's quite right; You are not quite right (there); I am afraid I don't agree with you; I'm afraid that's (completely) wrong; That's not quite right/true; I wouldn't say so; Oh, no, quite on the contrary; As far as I remember.

1 London is situated in the south-east of England. 2 The more important part of London is situated on the south bank of the Thames. 3 Westminster is the area known as "Greater London". 4 Greater London includes not only the City and the County of London, but the outer suburbs. 5 Each of the thirty-three councils is responsible for many of the public services in the capital. 6 The two landmarks that are a guide to the growth of London are St. Paul's Cathedral and Trafalgar Square. 7 St. Paul's was destroyed during the Second World War. 8 Buckingham Palace is regarded as the centre of Westminster. 9 The most beautiful and oldest part of the Westminster Abbey is the Chapel of Henry VII, built at the turn of the fifteenth century. 10 The name "West End" is associated with the country's commerce. 11 The West Indians, who first started arriving in Britain in the fifties, settled mainly in Clerkenwell. 12 The best-known foreign quarter of London is Camden Town.

Ex. 2 Find evidence in the text to support the following statements.

1 In fact, there are several Londons. 2 London was greatly damaged in 1666 and during the Second World War. 3 Old St. Paul's was not designed by Christopher Wren. 4 The West End is the fashionable shopping and entertaining centre of London. 5 The East End is the proletarian part of London. 6 The population of London is probably the most cosmopolitan in the world.

Ex. 3 Answer the following questions about the text.

1 What parts does the Thames divide London into? 2 What does greater London include? 3 Why are St. Paul's Cathedral and the Westminster area a guide to the growth of London? 4 What is the history of St. Paul's? 5 What is the whispering Gallery famous for? 6 Why can we learn much about happenings of long ago in the Westminster area? 7 Why is the Westminster often called the capital of Great Britain? 8 What is the West End noted for? 10 Where do those coming to London to learn about London's history pass most of their time? Why? 11 What do you know about the history of London Bridge? 12 What makes London a cosmopolitan city? 13 What made immigrants and refugees leave their countries?

Ex. 4 Talk about:

a) The structure of London; b) London's different faces; c) London as a cosmopolitan city.

Ex. 5 Project work. Work in pairs or in a group and present some information about different places of interest in London.

Unit 5 The British People as They are

Pretext Exercises

Ex.1 Read the title of the text and say what the text will be about.

Ex.2 Read the text and decide if these statements are right.

1 British people are reserved (quiet and do not show their feelings).

- 2 They always keep a stiff upper lip (accept unpleasant events without appearing upset).
- 3 They like understatements(talk in a way which makes things seem less serious or important than they really are).
- 4 British people are conservative.
- 5 British people like to do things themselves.
- 6 Humour is often heard and highly praised in Britain.
- 7 The British drink a half of all the tea grown in Great Britain.
- 8 Napoleon liked the way the British traffic was made.
- 9 You are to be polite in the way the British do it.
- 10 People prefer to live in houses more than in flats because of a fireplace.
- 11 They decided to have their theatres closed on Sundays more than 400 years ago.

Ex. 3 Reading the text you will get to know what kind of people the British are, what hobbies, customs and traditions they have. Get ready to speak about the characteristic features of the British people.

TEXT A SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF THE BRITISH

In a nation of many millions of people, there are many different kinds: good and bad, honest and dishonest, happy and unhappy.

The British people who live in other countries are not fully typical of their nation. As usual, they live a completely different life from the life in Britain. However, we can talk about some general things.

The best known quality of the English, for example, is reserve. A reserved person is one who does not talk very much to strangers, does not show much emotion. He never tells you anything about himself. If English people are making a journey by train, they will try to find an empty compartment. If a conversation does start, personal questions like “How old are you or even “What is your name?” are not easily asked. Questions like “Where did you buy your watch?” or “What is your salary?” are impossible.

The people of the North and West of Britain, especially the Welsh, are much less reserved than those of the South and East.

Closely related to English reserve is English modesty. If a person is very good at tennis, and someone asks him if he is a good player, he will probably give an answer like “I’m not bad”, or “I think I’m quite good”.

Britain is known as the land of law and order. So the best reason for the British to do something in a certain way is that it has always been done in that way. For example, their theatres are closed on Sundays. This was decided by the law in the days of Shakespeare and since that time the law

has been in force. As for the cinemas, they are not closed on Sundays. And this is because when the law was made there were no cinemas in Britain.

The British are known to have a cult of privacy. They protect their privacy and wish equally for other people to protect theirs. They are a nation of stays-at-home. "There is no place like home", they say. The Englishman spends most of his spare time at home in the company of his wife and children. "The Englishman's home is his castle," is a saying known all over the world.

Most British like gardening that is a very popular hobby and a favourite pastime. This is one of the main reasons why so many people in Britain prefer to live in houses more than in flats. They like to have a fireplace in their house or flat and in long winter evening they like to sit round the fireplace and watch the dancing flames of the fire.

The British are said to be very conservative, they love familiar things. Queuing is a national habit. At bus stops and cinemas, in shops, banks and post offices and in lots of other places one will have to join the queue and wait for his/her turn. People expect you to be polite in the way that is normal to them.

Everybody knows that traffic in London and other large cities in Britain keeps to the left but not to the right. English people say, "If you go left, you'll go right. If you go right, you'll go wrong". They say that once upon a time people kept to any side of the road they liked. But then they decided to make it a rule to keep to the left. As Napoleon hated the British, he decided to make French people keep to the right.

The British are the world's greatest tea drinkers. They may drink many times a day. They drink a quarter of all the tea grown in the world each year.

The British are known to be very polite. Such polite words and phrases as "Please", "Thank you" and "Excuse me" are used very often.

British people are also known to have sense of humour. They often laugh at themselves. "He is a man of humour" or "He has no sense of humour" is often heard in Britain where humour is so highly praised.

Exercises on the text

Ex. 1 Answer the following questions.

- 1 What is the best reason for the British to do something in a certain way?
- 2 Why are cinemas open on Sundays in Britain?
- 3 Why do the British say "There is no place like home"?
- 4 What is a favourite pastime for the British?
- 5 Why do English people say "If you go left, you'll go right"?

- 6 What is a national habit of the British?
- 7 The British are known to be very polite, aren't they?

Ex. 2 Choose the right variant (a, b, c) to complete the sentences.

- 1 The British used to do everything in the way it has always been done ...
a) in their country; b) by other people; c) in that way.
- 2 They are known to have a cult of ...
a) humour; b) privacy; c) queuing.
- 3 There is no place like ...
a) Britain; b) home; c) garden.
- 4 The Englishman's home is his ...
a) castle; b) hobby; c) pastime.
- 5 If you go left, you'll go ...
a) wrong; b) left; c) right.
- 6 ... is so highly praised in Britain.
a) queuing; b) humour; c) gardening.

Ex. 3 Give Russian equivalents for the following word combinations and phrases.

The law has been in force; they wish equally for the others to protect their privacy; this is one of the main reasons; to watch the dancing flames of the fire; the best-known quality is reserve; one will have to join the queue; the traffic keeps to the left; people kept to any side of the road they liked; he made the traffic keep to the right; the world's greatest tea drinkers.

Ex. 4 Give the English equivalents for the following sentences.

- 1 Известно, что у британцев есть чувство юмора.
- 2 Британцы могут пить чай несколько раз в день.
- 3 Они решили сделать правилом придерживаться левостороннего движения (левой стороны).
- 4 Британцы ожидают такой же вежливости, которая типична для них.
- 5 Сдержанные британцы не разговаривают много с незнакомцами.
- 6 Работа в саду(садоводство) – любимое времяпровождения англичан.
- 7 Британия известна как страна закона и порядка.

Speech Exercises

Ex. 1 Respond to the statements below using polite exclamations of surprise:

“Oh, really? Is it really so? How strange! Oh, did(does) she (he)?”

Work in pairs.

Britain is the land of law and order. ~Oh, really? I didn't know it before. –Is it really so? How strange!

- 1 Their theatres are closed on Sundays.
- 2 The British protect their privacy.
- 3 Most British like gardening.
- 4 The English are known to be reserved.
- 5 Foreigners have to join the queue as the British do.
- 6 They drink tea many times a day.
- 7 The British often laugh at themselves.

Ex.2 Answer the questions.

1 Are the British people who live in other countries fully typical of their nation? 2 Do they live a completely different life? 3 What is the best known feature of the English character? 4 What is a reserved person? 5 Why does an Englishman try to find an empty compartment for a journey? 6 What questions are possible to put to an Englishman to have an answer? 7 Is modesty a national feature of an Englishman? 8 Do they have a sense of humour?

Ex. 3 Using the statements of Ex.1 as a plan speak about the British people as much as you can. Use extra information.

Ex. 4 Say what characteristic features of the British people you like most of all. Why?

Ex. 5 A 20th –century Hungarian journalist who immigrated to Great Britain and wrote in English, George Mikes by name, wrote, “An Englishman, even if he is alone, forms an orderly queue of one”. Comment on this statement.

Ex. 6 Study the following text carefully for further consideration. After reading this newspaper article present the information how the world looks at the English. Do you agree with it? Express your own opinion of the English national character. Give reasons for or against the stereotypical opinions made up by other nations.

TEXT B THE ENGLISH NATIONAL CHARACTER

The national character of the English has been very differently described, but most commentators agree over one quality, which they describe as fatuous self-satisfaction, serene sense of superiority, or insular pride. English patriotism is based on a deep sense of security. Englishmen as individuals may have been insecure, threatened with the loss of a job, unsure of themselves, or unhappy in many ways; but as a nation they have been for centuries secure, serene in their national successes. They have not lived in a state of hatred of their neighbours, as Frenchmen or Germans have often lived. This national sense of security, hardly threatened by the Armada, or by Napoleon, or by the First World War, has been greatly weakened by the Second World War and by the invention of the atomic bomb.

Many books have been written – even more, perhaps, by Frenchmen, Americans, Germans, and other foreigners than by Englishmen – on English traits, English ways of life, and the English character. Their authors are by no means always in agreement, but they tend to point out what seem to them puzzles, contrasts, in the way the English behave. A few of these contrasts may serve to sum up how the world looks at the English.

First, there is the contrast between the unity the English display in a crisis, their strong sense for public order, indeed for conformity, and their extraordinary toleration of individual eccentricities. Germans are usually astounded by what they regard as the Englishman's lack of respect for authority and discipline. Frenchmen are often puzzled by the vehemence of English political debates, by the Hyde Park public orator, and similar aspects of English life, which in their own country would seem signs of grave political disturbance. This sort of contrast has led to the common belief held by foreigners, and indeed by Englishmen themselves, that they are a most illogical people, always referring practical compromises to theoretical exactness.

Second, there is the contrast between English democracy, the English sense of the dignity and importance of the individual, and the very great social and economic inequalities that have characterized English life. There

has recently been some tendency to allow greater social equality. But Victorian and Edwardian England – which foreigners still think of as the typical England - did display extremes of riches and poverty, and draw an almost caste line between ladies and gentlemen and those not ladies and gentlemen.

Third, there is the contrast between the reputation of the English as hard-headed practical men – the “nation of shopkeepers” – and as men of poetry – the countrymen of Shakespeare and Shelley. The English tradition in philosophy has always been realistic and hostile to mysticism; yet the English look down on the French as narrow rationalists. The apparent coldness of Englishmen and their reserve has been almost universally noted by foreigners; but foreigners also confess that they find English reserve not unpleasant, and that once one gets to know an Englishman he turns out to be a very companionable fellow.

Ex. 7 You are going to interview an Englishman. Work out with your partner the questions to ask and present it in the form of a dialogue.

Ex. 8 Say what characteristics given to the British people can be used when speaking about the Belarusians. What are they? Support your idea.

Part 2 Physical Culture and Sport

Unit 1 Topical Vocabulary and Lexical Exercises

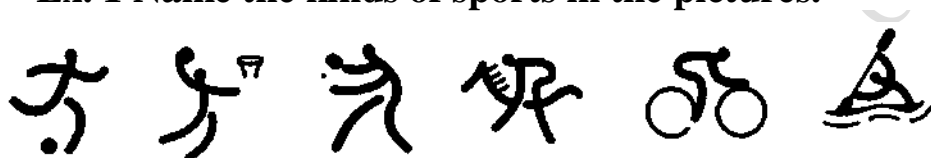
Topical Vocabulary

to compete	horse racing
to be in good form	javelin throwing
to keep fit	wrestling
to test oneself in a contest	gliding
an effect of training	track and field events
to set (break)records	tobogganing
to take the lead	hunting
spectator sport	competitive shooting
to play the sport regularly	athletics,
to practice sport	billiards
to stop aging	cycling
to participate in a kind of sport	yachting
to score a point (a goal)	draughts
to lose a point(a goal)	biathlon
international tournament	cricket
outdoor (indoor) games	discus throwing
to take up sport	fencing
to establish oneself in favour	figure skating
athlete	hammer throwing
champion	judo
championship	long / high jump
coach	rowing
competition	rugby
facilities	sambo
fan	soccer
pitch	squash
referee	weightlifting
skating rink	diving
spectator	rock climbing
sport event	white –water rafting
stadium	scuba diving
swimming pool	surfing
the Olympics	abseiling

extreme	potholing
to train	car racing
to play games)	side boarding
to be keen on	mountaineering
to be popular (with)	paragliding
to do sports	bungee jumping
to hold a competition	skydiving
to keep fit	zorbing
to lose (a game)	
to win (a game / match / competition)	

Lexical Exercises

Ex. 1 Name the kinds of sports in the pictures.



Ex. 2 Name the sport if sportsmen do these things:

- lift heavy things;
- play with an oval ball, which can be passed from hand to hand as well as being kicked;
- fight and knock each other down;
- play with rackets in a court;
- ride horses;
- run for short or long distances;
- kick the ball with their feet;
- play on a board;
- throw a ball across a high net.

Ex. 3 Match the name of the sport with its description.

- 1 It's performed in a ring.
 - 2 It's played on a court.
 - 3 It's performed on an ice-rink.
 - 4 It's done on a race-track.
 - 5 It's done on a motor-circuit.
 - 6 It's done on a pitch.
- a) tennis / badminton
 - b) boxing
 - c) horse-racing
 - d) figure skating/ice-hockey
 - e) motorcycling
 - f) cricket

Ex. 4 Name the kinds of sports from the topical vocabulary that are:

- a) done on one's own;
- b) for two people only;
- c) team games.

Ex. 5 Complete the chat by matching each sport with the place and equipment which go with it.

boots costume pool ring slope stadium rink boat
skis pitch gloves river racket oar court ball rod
skates helmet

Sport	Place	Equipment
1 football 2 boxing 3 skiing 4 basketball 5 tennis 6 ice-skating 7 rowing 8 hockey 9 swimming	stadium,	ball, goal

Ex. 6 Complete the story with adjectives that the boy may keep in mind talking about his favourite sport. Choose from the given below.

There is nothing I like better than rock-climbing. The ... moments are when I stand high up on a ... mountain and look down at the rest of the world. It's really ... because you can explore many ... places. It's also ...

exercise, as it helps you keep ... and It's ..., too. Being out in the ... air can help you forget your ... problems. But at the same time you have to be very ... to avoid an accident. It is also rather ..., as the equipment costs a lot of money. But it's the ... way to exercise. Try it and see for yourself!

exciting high good open happiest interesting adventurous
everyday best relaxing expensive careful fit healthy

Ex. 7 Look at the personality adjectives below. Think of good sports for these types of person.

Example adventurous, brave - **rock-climbing** or **sky-surfing**

quick-minded, sociable;	weak and small;
very tall, fast;	active, fit;
quiet, shy;	aggressive, strong.

Ex. 8 Look at the adjectives describing sports. Add kinds of sports which in your opinion they characterize. Give reasons.

Example: **Figure-skating** is an **expensive** kind of sports. The equipment to practise it as well as costumes cost a lot of money. **Swimming** keeps you fit and **healthy**. It's good fun, too. It's also **cheap** as all you need is water and a swimming costume.

expensive	cheap
easy-	boring
hard -	healthy
popular	relaxing
dangerous	cruel
exciting	energetic

Ex. 9 Use this code and say what you are (not) interested in. What is your attitude to these kinds of sport?

	wind surfing
	canoeing
	table tennis
very keen on	swimming
quite fond of	badminton
not interested in	football
	jogging
	athletics
	walking

Ex. 10 Say if it is true or false.

- 1 You need skis to do biathlon.
- 2 You need a pitch to play badminton.
- 3 Biathlon is done indoors.
- 4 Billiards is a team game.
- 5 You need a large ball to play golf.
- 6 Soccer is American football.
- 7 Hockey is played in the summertime outdoors.
- 8 Cycling is riding a bicycle as a sport.

Ex.11 Answer the questions.

- 1 What sports do you do to keep fit?
- 2 What sports are you keen on?
- 3 What games are you good at?
- 4 What sports are popular with your classmates?
- 5 What sports are you fond of watching on TV?
- 6 Have you ever participated in school or any other sport competitions?
- 7 Have any sport competitions been held at your school this year?
- 8 Do you like to take part in team games or to do sport on your own?

Unit 2 Sport in People's Life

Pretext Exercises

Ex. 1 Translate the following sentences paying attention to the underlined phrases.

- 1 All kinds of physical exercises are very useful to make our bodies strong enough to keep ourselves fit and healthy.
- 2 The most popular outdoor winter sports are shooting, hunting, hockey.
- 3 Among indoor games the most popular are billiards, table-tennis, draughts and some others.
- 4 People all over the world are fond of sports and games.
- 5 Physically inactive people get old earlier than those who have plenty of exercises.
- 6 If you do daily exercises you feel refreshed, have a good posture, and that makes you feel good.

Ex. 2 Read text A. While you are reading try to find answers to the following questions.

- 1 What are the most popular outdoor winter sports?
- 2 What sports can you go in for in the countries where the weather is frosty and there is much snow?
- 3 What does summer afford excellent opportunities for?
- 4 Which popular outdoor game is played in all countries of the world?
- 5 What do many people indulge in all the year round?
- 6 Which indoor games are very popular?
- 7 What is better than the best medicine?

TEXT A SPOPT AND GAMES

People all over the world are fond of sports and games. That is one of the things in which people of every nationality and class are united. All kinds of physical exercises are very useful to make our bodies strong enough to keep ourselves fit and healthy. The most popular outdoor winter sports are shooting, hunting, hockey, in the countries where the weather is frosty and there is much snow — skating, skiing and tobogganing. Some people greatly enjoy figure-skating and ski-jumping. It's so nice to go to the skating-rink or to the forest on a frosty sunny day!

Summer affords excellent opportunities for swimming, boating, yachting, cycling, gliding and many other sports. Among outdoor games football takes the first place in public interest; this game is played in all countries of the world. The other games that have firmly established themselves in favour in different countries are golf, lawn-tennis, cricket, volley-ball, basket-ball, and so on. Badminton is also very popular.

All the year round many people indulge in boxing, wrestling, athletics, gymnastics and track and field events. Over the last few years aerobics has become popular with young girls. It helps them to be slim, healthy and strong.

Among indoor games the most popular are billiards, table-tennis, draughts and some others, but the great international game is chess, of course. The results of chess tournaments are studied and discussed by thousands of enthusiasts in different countries.

So we may say that sport is one of the things that makes people kin. To cut the long story short, I should admit that everyone must do all he can to be healthy. Physically inactive people get old earlier than those who have plenty of exercises. If you do daily exercises you feel refreshed, have a good posture, and that makes you feel good. I can add that good health is better than the best medicine. You have "A sound mind in a sound body," as the old Latin saying goes. The English proverb "Sickness in the body brings sickness to the mind" expresses the same idea but from a different point of view.

Exercises on the text

Ex. 1 Complete the sentences using the following words.

sound well-known makes chess united skating-ring

- 1 So we may say that sport is one of the things that ...people kin.
- 2 It's so nice to go to the ... or to the forest on a frosty sunny day!
- 3 You have "A ... mind in a sound body," as the old Latin saying goes.
- 4 The results of ... tournaments are studied and discussed by thousands of enthusiasts in different countries.

Ex. 2 Find statements that are not true to the text and correct them.

- 1 Only few people are fond of sports and games.
- 2 Some kinds of physical exercises really ruin our health.
- 3 Among outdoor games badminton takes the first place in public interest.
- 4 If you want to be healthy it's better to stay at home on a frosty sunny day.
- 5 Among outdoor games cricket takes the first place in public interest.
- 6 Summer affords excellent opportunities for swimming, boating, yachting.
- 7 Over the last few years weight-lifting has become popular with young girls.
- 8 If you do daily exercises you get old early.
- 9 Good health is better than the best medicine.

Ex. 3 Look through the following text and get a better idea about the role of sports in people's life.

TEXT B SPORT IN OUR LIFE

Many people's favourite hobby is sport. They spend much of their spare time playing team games like football or baseball, games for two or four people, like tennis, or golf or practicing an individual sport like running, parachuting or swimming. People practice a sport for a need to keep fit.

During the 1980s and later there was a great increase in interest in getting fit and staying healthy. A lot of people started running and jogging in their spare time. Aerobics classes opened in every town. The number of sports centres for dance and movement increased. Physical exercises of any kind became people's favourite pastime. But sport is not just for participants; it's for spectators too. Millions of people all over the world spend hours every week watching sports events on television, or at stadium. People enjoy being "fans" or supporters of one team or one particular sport personality, and many professionals are now as popular and famous as the greatest Hollywood film stars.

Of course, spectators particularly enjoy watching international matches and contests, and events such as the Olympic Games or the Football World Cup attract more and more spectators as time goes by.

Today people continue leading a sedentary life and many of them would like to change it. Start doing all this and you will feel and see the benefits.

The man or woman who takes regular sport or exercise will stay physically fit, retain youthful vigour, and perhaps, most important to many people, keep a youthful shape and stamina.

There are some exercises to suit everyone. It may be a daily exercise session that takes up little time or, planned exercises which improve a problem area.

But fitness comes not just from some exercises done now and then but from the way you live all the time. Good eating habits, wise drinking habits, regular sleeping habits, and plenty of fresh air are all important parts of the way to keep fit. . Since our life no longer provides enough exercise we should include it deliberately into our everyday routines.

Ex. 4 Answer the following questions using the information from Text B and your own ideas considering sport as a hobby.

1 Is sport your favourite hobby? Which sports are you best at? How long have been playing?

2 Why do you practice this sport? Is it because you want to be fit?

3 How many PE lessons a week have you got?

4 Are you always eager to attend your PE lesson? Why yes or no?

5 Why are young people encouraged to do sports in our country?

What sport facilities are there for them? What are the most popular sporting activities among young people in our country and abroad?

6 Are exercises enough to keep fit and healthy?

7 Do you support a particular team? Which one? How often do you go to sports events, or do you prefer to watch sports on TV?

8 What part of leisure do people spend on sports in your country? Which are the popular sports in this country?

9 Is sport the way to health and a longer life?

10 What kinds of risky sport do you know?

Ex. 5 Read this information and learn more about risky sports.

Scuba diving

The sport is enjoyed by people of all ages and both sexes. Everybody who enjoys the water and can swim and have no health problems can learn to do it. Your need is the desire, plus basic studying and in-water training. You need an apparatus which helps you breathe under the water. It's becoming a leisure sport in Russia.

Paragliding

It is the simplest form of human flight. It is easy to transport, easy to land. The pilot is in a sitting position for maximum comfort. You fly like a bird on currents of air. You can be in flight for three hours or more.

White-water rafting

This kind of sport is for people who like extra risk on the rivers. They use inflatable, unsinkable boats for their trips down the rivers. The sport has become the modern day centerpiece for outdoor enthusiasts.

Skateboarding

It is a land alternative to surfing. It was developed in California in the 1960th and became a craze in the 1970s. The sport is practiced on a board mounted on wheels and steerable by weight positioning. Since 1980s it has become an extreme sport rather than a hobby, because they practice ramp and rail.

Bungee jumping

It is jumping from a great height while attached to a long piece of elastic that it is short enough to prevent the jumped from hitting the ground.

Ice climbing

People climb glaciers with ice axe and a great deal of other equipment. They must have physical and mental strength and the ability to work closely with other team members in the most dangerous situations.

Skydiving

It is jumping with a parachute out of an airplane for recreation or in competitions. Competitive events include jumping for style, landing with accuracy, and making freefall formations. They fall from 3657m above the ground until 762, where they open their parachutes.

Zorbing

It is the latest adventure experience from New Zealand. It involves rolling about in a ball, three meters in diameter. People hurtle downhill at speed of 50 km per hour. The sport requires no more skill than a hamster running in its wheel as centrifugal force keeps the man pinned inside.

Would you agree that all of them are sports?

Ex. 6 Work in pairs and consider the questions.

- 1 Why do people go in for risky sports?
- 2 Do you think the people understand risk takers? Why do you think so?

While answering make use of the following word combinations: to satisfy their curiosity, to acquire self-confidence, for the thrill and excitement, to overcome difficulties, to protest against something, taking risk is useless and silly, expensive equipment, risky sports are dangerous, we have only one life.

Ex. 7 Discuss with your friend what sport can do for you. When people are asked such a question, they usually give one of these answers:

- 1 To have a healthy mind, you must have a healthy body.
- 2 Sport builds one's character. It's good for moral development.
- 3 It's a way to meet other people, even people from other countries.
- 4 There are no social differences in sport. Everybody is equal.
- 5 Sport teaches us how to lose as well as to win.

What do you think is true about each of these answers? Do you accept them completely? What, if any, are your objectives?

Ex. 8 What do you think is more important? Put the things that help us to keep fit in the order of preference and explain why?

Healthy food;	information about diseases and their cure;
quiet life;	physical activity;
sports;	good doctors;
clean water and air;	medicines;
modern conveniences;	clinics.

Ex. 9 Problem solving questions.

1 Think and say of motives people might have for taking up sport. Be ready to prove your opinion.

2 Sport is not the only thing that keeps people fit. Speak of all the other physical activities that also help you to keep fit.

3 Violence in sport is a crime. It should be punished like any other form of violence. Give your argument for or against it.

Ex. 10 Give your opinion on the points below with reason.

1 Health is above wealth.

2 Healthy mind in a healthy body.

3 Human physical abilities are limited. World records can be broken only up to a point.

4 Big sport is a big profitable business.

5 Children who start doing sports when they are young are not happy.

6 There should be 6 PE lessons a week at every school.

7 Children in villages don't have to do as much sports as those in towns because they have to do much physical work.

8 Sports like football, wrestling and boxing should be done by men, not by women.

Ex. 11 Write a composition about your favourite sport. Be sure to use the following items as the plan:

1 name your favourite sport;

2 say whether you play it or watch it, or both;

3 if you watch sport, say whether you watch it alive, on television, or both;

4 speak about the history of the sport, the countries where it is played, explain the rules of your sport.

Unit 3 Sport in Great Britain

Pretext Exercises

Ex. 1 Study and memorize the meaning of the following words and word combinations.

Competitive sports, devote their leisure time to, try their skill, lawn-tennis, to take home a famous trophy, the ashes of the stumps and bails, cricket grounds, the public courts, a kick, a porch game, striking a ball, running tracks, to be equipped with, climbing ropes, parallel bars, a vaulting horse, rings, mats, to be awarded, an opponent.

Ex. 2 Translate the following sentences.

- 1 Thousands of people devote their leisure time to outdoor and indoor games.
- 2 Games in which individuals or couples try their skill are lawn-tennis and golf.
- 3 The team that wins takes home a famous trophy.
- 4 There are many thousands of cricket grounds all over England.
- 5 The trophy has this odd unusual name because it contains the ashes of the stumps and bails.
- 6 The British are not particularly interested in being spectators at occasions when human beings compete.
- 7 The school gym is usually equipped with climbing ropes, parallel bars, a vaulting horse, rings, and mats.
- 8 The British play with respect for the rules and for the opponents.

Ex. 3 Use the words below to complete the sentences. Sometimes you'll have to change the form of the word. Use the words only once.

*Competitive outdoor individual amateur professional team
championship compete climb race opponent devote*

- 1 One can divide game into ... where there are only one or two participants, and ... where there are more than two players.
- 2 Hundreds of men ... their leisure time to various horse, dog and motor ...
- 3 The English are great lovers of ... sports.
- 4 ... sport is mostly played by pleasure, but ... sport is a big business.
- 5 Many people are fond of mountains.
- 6 There are many kinds of ... games are football, hockey and cricket.

7 A lot of Belarusian sportsmen travel to different continents to ... with ... from other countries in the international ...

Ex. 4 Read Text A. While reading it, find the answers to the following questions.

- 1 What are the most popular outdoor games in UK?
- 2 What is "The Ashes"?
- 3 What is the most popular annual event in sport that the British look forward to eagerly?

TEXT A SPORTS IN BRITAIN

Sport is very important part of life in Great Britain. Thousands of people devote their leisure time to outdoor and indoor games, athletics, cycling, mountain climbing, boxing and other sport. Horse-racing, dog-racing and motor racing are among the most popular sports in Britain. They gather many spectators. The English are great lovers of competitive sports, and when they are neither playing nor watching games they like to talk about them, and when they can't do that they think about them.

Outdoor games played in Great Britain are team games such as football, cricket and hockey, and games in which individuals or couples try their skill, for example lawn-tennis and golf. The number of participants and spectators shows that the most popular of the team games are football, golf and cricket, and the most popular individual games are lawn-tennis, hunting, shooting, fishing, horse racing and motor racing. Popular indoor games are billiards, darts, chess and draughts.

The game which is especially connected with England is cricket. It is one of the most popular British games which foreigners can hardly understand. Cricket is sometimes called the national game of England. It is played on large sections of grassland known as 'pitches'. The ball is very hard and made of leather. The game is played on a '*pitch*' with two '*wickets*', 22yards apart. The wicket has three vertical stumps with two horizontal bails on them. Cricket is played by two teams of eleven men each. It is scored by a number of '*runs*' and the players wear white or cream shirts and white flannel trousers. The batsman and the wicket-keeper have gloves and also padded leg-guards. Most cricket matches last one day, but important matches (such as international ones) can last six days. The oldest series of international matches (Test Matches) is between England and Australia, and the team that wins, takes home a famous

trophy, The Ashes - called. The trophy has this odd unusual name because it contains the ashes of the stumps and bails that were used in Test series of 1882, and then burned. And even today for cricket lovers winning The Ashes is like winning The World Cup for football! In England cricket is played in schools and universities, and almost all villages and towns have their cricket teams which play regularly at least one match a week during the season – from May to September. There are many thousands of cricket grounds all over England.

This game is very popular in Britain, India, Pakistan, Australia, New Zealand and the West Indies.

The cricket news nearly always gets on to the front page of most newspapers, even when there is something much more important to read about.

However, for the great mass of the British public the eight months of the football (soccer) season are more important than the four months of cricket. Soccer (European football) attracts great attention. There are plenty of amateur and professional soccer clubs in every town. The Cup Final played in London is the culminating event of the football season.

Tennis has become an international game. The number of people who play lawn-tennis is great. Tennis is becoming an ever greater favorite with young people. Some join a tennis club, but most find a partner and go to one of the public courts that can be hired by the hour for a very small payment indeed. The world championships are held each year in the Davis Cup Competition. But the greatest event in tennis is Wimbledon international championship held near London for two weeks at the end of June and beginning of July.

Golf is a porch game which is also very popular among the British. Golf is of Dutch origin and it was played in Scotland as early as the fifteenth century and now the game is played all over the world. In Britain there are public golf courses and clubs in the vicinity of many towns and villages. Golf consists in driving a small hard ball into a series of holes on a golf course, using various clubs. It can be played by one person or by a number of people. Though it has never been recognized as a major sport, golf is becoming more and more popular among people of all ages and social classes in all English –speaking countries, because of its relaxing and healthy effects. Mini-golf is very popular in seaside resorts during the summer holiday.

Swimming is also one of the popular sports in Britain especially among children. Many children learn to swim at school, or during holidays at the seaside, and swimming as a summer pastime is enjoyed by millions of people. There are also indoor swimming pools which make swimming possible all-the-year round. Swimming championship and competitions are

widely reported in the press, over the radio and on television. Attempts to swim the English Channel which separates Great Britain from the Continent have been made by swimmers of many nationalities every summer. Some of the attempts are successful.

Various kinds of sports are encouraged in all British schools, universities and clubs. Most secondary schools have playing fields, and boys normally play rugby or soccer in winter and cricket and tennis in summer, while girls play handball, tennis, netball and hockey. Basketball is not played much. They are not particularly interested in being spectators at occasions when human beings compete. Athletics, sports and gymnastics are practiced at schools, but many towns have running tracks for public use. The school gym is usually equipped with climbing ropes, parallel bars, a vaulting horse, rings, and mats. On sports day prizes are awarded for the high jump, long jump, the hundred meter run, hurdles and other events.

The most popular annual sporting events that the British look forward to eagerly, is famous university boat race between Oxford and Cambridge, which is held on the Thames every spring.

Exercises on the text

Ex. 1 Give English equivalents of the following words.

Посвящать свое свободное время, количество участников и зрителей, национальная игра, серия международных матчей, кубок мира, поле для крикета, по всей стране, общественные корты можно снимать, поле для гольфа, весь год, попытка, быть заинтересованным, перекладина ворот, спица крикетных ворот.

Ex. 2 Choose the right word or word combination.

1 Thousands of people ... their leisure time to outdoor and indoor games.

- a) spend; b) devote; c) give;*

2 The English are great lovers of ... sports.

- a) individual; b) showy; c) competitive;*

3 The game which is especially connected with England is ...

- a) tennis; b) cricket; c) hockey;*

4 The team that wins cricket match takes home ...

- a) fame; b) a golden ball; c) a trophy;*

5 There are plenty of ... football clubs.

- a) amateur; b) professional; c) children;*

6 The Brits are not particularly interested in being ... at occasions when human beings compete.

a) participants; b) spectators; c) sportsmen;

7 Rugby is played with ...

a) ropes; b) rings; c) an oval ball;

8 The British pay much attention to ...

a) sport spirit; b) physical culture; c) competitive sports.

Ex. 3 Find in the text the kinds of sports about which you may say:

- 1 He scored a goal.
- 2 She broke a string in her racket.
- 3 He headed the ball into the net.
- 4 He won with a jump of five feet six inches.
- 5 Clouds hid them from the view of the spectators below.
- 6 He pressed his opponent's shoulders to the mat.
- 7 Riders are often injured and may receive serious injuries.
- 8 An intellectual game that is played on a board.
- 9 He was the second past the winning ribbon.
- 10 They were standing at the deep end of the pool.

Speech Exercises

Ex. 1 Say whether the following statements are true or false. If it's false, give a correct variant.

- 1 Sport is not very important part of life in Great Britain.
- 2 Thousands of people devote their leisure time to reading, writing, listening to music rather than to different kinds of sports.
- 3 The most popular team games are hockey and rugby and individual games are tennis and golf.
- 4 The Englishmen prefer to watch sport activities on TV rather than to participate in them.
- 5 The British are fond of various races such as horse-racing, dog-racing and motor racing.
- 6 The British prefer rugby to soccer.
- 7 Rugby is played with an oval ball, which is kicked rather than carried.
- 8 All the attempts to swim the English Channel have been failures.
- 9 No attention is paid to physical culture and sport at English schools.

10 The British play with respect for the rules and their team, and usually loose with bad temper.

Ex. 2 Look through text B to get the idea of the origin of football and define if rugby, soccer and football are played according to different rules. What is different?

TEXT B FOOTBALL

The name *football* is given to a number of games in which each of the two teams attempt to score a point across a goal line defended by the opponent.

The Romans played a game called: "harpastum", the name derived from the Greek word which meant "handball" The players were divided into two bands. The game was started by throwing the ball up in the air. It is probable that the Roman soldiers played "harpastum" in Britain during the occupation. From early times there was a game of football annually on Shrove Tuesday at Chrester, a town which was founded and named by the Romans. The shoemakers used to make a leather ball for the drapers who were playing the match.

Football, which originated in Britain, has become the most popular game in the world and is played in nearly all countries. There is another game called rugby football, so called because it started at Rugby, a well-known English school. In this game the players may carry the ball. Rugby is also very popular, but it is played mainly by amateurs. This game is played by teams of 15 men with an oval ball and it's often considered to be a violent game. There is also an American kind of football different again from the other two.

So the three main forms of football are: Association football or Soccer, Rugby football or rugger and American football.

Ex. 3 Give facts to prove that the British are a sporty nation.

Ex. 4 Answer the following questions.

- 1 To what kinds of sports do British devote their leisure time?
- 2 What races are popular in the UK?
- 3 Are the Brits great lovers of sport?
- 4 Which team and individual games are widely played up and down the country? Which of them are the most popular games?
- 5 Why does the trophy for cricket have such an odd name as "The Ashes"?

- 6 Is professional football a big business? Why?
- 7 How do people in the UK play lawn-tennis?
- 8 What is the greatest event in tennis held near London?
- 9 Swimming championship and competitions are widely reported in the press, aren't they?
- 10 What do the British pay much attention to?

Ex. 5 Speak about the most popular British games. Compare them with the most popular games in Belarus.

Ex. 6 Scan text C and express your agreement or disagreement with the definition of the "sporting spirit".

TEXT C SPORTING SPIRIT

The British are known to be great sports-lovers. According to the latest figures the most popular activity of all is walking: 35 million British people regularly walk two miles or more. More energetically, ten million people go to keep-fit classes or take part in aerobics or yoga and half as many do some kind of weight training in a gym. Nine million people go cycling and four million go jogging and the same number play golf. Other popular sports are bowling (six million), badminton (five million), tennis (four million) and squash (three million). Less actively, twelve million play snooker or pool, seven million play darts. For three million fishing is a popular leisure activity.

England is the home of several kinds of sport. Many of the games now played all over the world originated in Britain. The English proverb "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy" does not mean that play is more important than work. It means that Jack will do his work better if he plays as well, so he is encouraged to do both. Certainly, in ordinary times, the average Englishman is more interested in games and sport than in politics. The average schoolboy may not be able to tell you the name of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, but he is able to tell you which team won the football championship last year and who is the present boxing champion.

What is the British idea of a sportsman? He is one, of course, who is interested in sport. But that is only one meaning of the word. Even if a person is not interested in any sport and has no opportunity to play any game, he may be called a sportsman if he has the so-called "sporting spirit". The "sporting spirit" is something that playing games develops in people. It is the ability to overcome hard knocks of life without getting

angry, the ability to smile in times of danger, the ability to win without boasting afterwards and to lose without complaining. We should all try to become “good losers” and accept our disappointments cheerfully. Everyone has disappointments at some time or other.

Ex. 7 Using Texts A, B, C speak on the topic “Sports in Great Britain”.

Unit 4 The Olympic Games

Pretext Exercises

Ex. 1 Memorize the following words and word combinations.

Fertility, memorable games in antiquity, an olive wreath, to be cancelled, a motto, to contribute to, to host, vast amount of profit, to boycott, to come into question, origin, legend, to surround, to trace, to conquer, pagan cult, to threaten, to ban, to symbolize, Olympic Flame, ceremony, to highlight.

Ex. 2 Translate the following sentences.

- 1 The god of fertility staged the most memorable games in antiquity.
- 2 The prize for the winner was an olive wreath.
- 3 Sailing had to be cancelled because of bad weather at sea.
- 4 Their motto was "Faster! Higher! Stronger!"
- 5 Major cities compete to host the Olympic Games.
- 6 A host country can make the vast amount of profit.
- 7 Will the Games survive if nations continue to use them as a political platform?

Ex. 4 Read the text and find out what new sports have recently been added to the Olympics.

TEXT A THE OLYMPIC GAMES

There are many legends surrounding the origins of the Olympic Games. According to Homer, Pelops, the god of fertility staged the most memorable games in antiquity, roughly in 1370 BC. Later on games were organized several times. According to second legend the Games were

founded by Heracles (Hercules in Roman mythology). One of them took place in Olympic in Greece in honour of the Olympian Gods in 776 BC with only one race, a sprint, for which the prize for the winner was an olive wreath from a sacred olive tree that was said to have been planted by Heracles himself. This game can be considered the prehistory of the Olympics or the first Ancient Olympic Games.

When the Romans conquered Greece, the Games were also introduced in the Roman Empire. In 393 AD, however, Emperor Theodosius thought that the 'pagan cult' could threaten the Christian religion and therefore banned the Games ending a thousand-year period of Olympic Games. After nearly 300 Olympiads the Games stopped.

1,500 years passed, and the Games were revived by a Frenchman, Baron Pierre de Coubertin and, appropriately, the first modern Olympic Games opened in 1896 again. Only 12 countries were represented. Pierre de Coubertin wanted to bring nations closer together and have them compete in sports rather than fight in wars. Thanks to the efforts of Coubertin and his supporters, the first modern Games took place in Athens, the actual birthplace of the Olympics. Coubertin's idea of bringing the nations closer together is symbolised in the Olympic flag: its rings represent the five continents of the world and the colours (blue, black, red, yellow, green, white) were chosen such that they contained the flag colours of all countries participating in the games at the time the Olympic flag was created. The participants competed in nine sports: cycling, tennis, gymnastics, swimming, athletics, weightlifting, rowing, wrestling and shooting. Sailing was also to have taken place, but had to be cancelled because of bad weather at sea. Despite the many problems that arose in Athens the Olympic Games had come to stay.

From that time on the Olympics were held more or less regularly, depending on the political situation on the continent. In 1900 they were held in Paris, in 1904 - St. Louis, in 1906 - Athens again, in 1908 - London, in 1912 - Stockholm, in 1920 - Antwerp, in 1924 - Paris, in 1928 - Amsterdam, in 1932 - Los Angeles, in 1936 - Berlin, in 1948 - London, in 1952 - Helsinki, in 1956 - Melbourne, in 1960 - Rome, in 1964 - Tokyo, in 1968 - Mexico, in 1972 - Sapporo, in 1976 - Innsbruck, in 1980 - in Moscow, in 1984 - in the USA, in 1988 - Seoul, in 1992 - in Albertville, in 1994 - in Lillehammer, in 1998 - Nagano.

Now the Olympic Games are held every two years. They contribute much to the struggle for peace, understanding and trust among peoples.

Months before the Olympics actually take place, the Olympic Flame is lit in Olympia and relayed to the host city where, at the opening ceremony,

the last runner lights the Olympic fire. Another highlight of the opening ceremony is the parade of the competitors. At the first modern Olympic games 245 athletes from 13 nations competed in 10 different sports. Now more than 10,000 athletes from about 200 nations compete in 28 different sports. The Olympic motto is 'citius-altius-fortius' (faster-higher-stronger).

As you know the 22nd Olympic Games took place in the Soviet Union in 1980. Five cities: Moscow, Kiev, Minsk, Riga and Tallinn greeted the world's champions. Our sportsmen won 80 gold, 64 silver and 49 bronze medals there. That was the best result among national teams.

In the first Olympics there were no real team sports. Then, slowly, a few team sports joined the program. Football and hockey were the first team sports introduced into the Olympics in London in 1908. Then in 1938, at the Berlin Olympics, the Germans brought in handball and the Americans had basketball accepted as an Olympic sport.

It often happens that the country that introduces a new sport into the Olympics then goes on to win the gold medals. In 1904, at the Olympics in St. Louis, the Americans introduced boxing and won all seven events. Five horse riding events were introduced into the 1912 Stockholm Olympics and Swedish riders won four of them. In 1964, at the Tokyo Olympics, two sports which are very popular in Japan were introduced: judo and volleyball. The Japanese won all three gold medals in the judo, and also won the first women's volleyball competition.

Some new sports have recently been added to the Olympics. In Los Angeles, in 1984, baseball was introduced and windsurfing became an Olympic sport. In Seoul Korea, in 1988, there was table tennis for the first time, and tennis returned as an Olympic sport. Unlike tennis, some sports, such as golf and rugby, have been tried in the Olympics but have never returned.

The Olympic movement continues to get wider and wider. Nowadays, major cities compete to host the Olympic Games, not just for the honour the Games bring, but for the vast amount of profit a host country can make.

They can now be seen by nearly every country in the world and are therefore an ideal platform for political statements. When Soviet troops invaded Afghanistan in 1980, many countries in the West, including Britain and the United States, boycotted the Moscow Games. In 1984 some countries decided not to send teams to the Los Angeles Games because they felt there was not enough security and that they were too commercial.

In circumstances like these, the Olympic ideal and spirit comes into question. And for athletes there is less value in winning a gold medal if the best of the world's athletes are not competing. The question is - how much longer will the Games survive if nations continue to use them as a political platform?

Exercises on the text

Ex. 1 Choose the right word or word combination.

1 The god of ... staged the most memorable games in antiquity, roughly in 1370 BC.

a) fir; b) thunder; c) fertility;

2 The prize for the winner was ...

a) an olive wreath; b) a gold cup; c) fame and honour;

3 In 1896 sailing had ... because of bad weather at sea.

a) to postponed; b) to be cancelled; c) to be excluded;

4 The Olympics were held more or less regularly ... the political situation on the continent.

a) looking at; b) taking into account; c) depending on;

5 Football and hockey were the first team sports ... into the Olympics in London in 1908.

a) represented; b) introduced; c) shown;

6 A host country can make the vast amount of

a) expenses; b) profit; c) loss;

7 In ... like these, the Olympic ideal and spirit comes into question.

a) circumstances; b) conditions; c) results.

Ex. 2 Say whether the following statements true or false. If it's false, give correct variant.

1 One of the Games took place in Olympic in Greece in 776 BC with the only game, jumping.

2 The prize for the winner was an olive wreath.

3 The idea of an international Olympic Games was formed by an Englishman.

4 The first modern Olympic Games opened in Paris in 1896.

5 Now the Olympic Games are held every three years.

6 The 23d Olympic Games took place in the Soviet Union in 1980.

7 Tennis and rugby have been tried in the Olympics but have never returned.

8 The Games are an ideal platform for political statements.

Ex. 3 Answer the following questions.

1 Who staged the Games in 1370 BC according to Homer?

2 Which game can be considered the prehistory of the Olympics?

3 Who formed the idea of international Olympic Games?

- 4 In what sports did the participants compete in 1896?
- 5 What was the motto of the games?
- 6 When did the Games take place in Great Britain for the first time?
- 7 Have the Games also become politically important? Why?

Ex. 4 Say whether you know the following people?

1 Andre Agassi is:

- a) a German football player;
- b) a famous American tennis player;
- c) a Russian skater.

2 Tim Henman is:

- a) a British tennis player;
- b) a French dancer;
- c) an American hockey player.

3 Michael Jordan is:

- a) a volleyball player;
- b) a basketball player;
- c) a great musician.

4 Yevgeny Kafelnikov is:

- a) a Russian businessman;
- b) a French pop singer;
- c) a successful Russian tennis player.

5 Alexandr Karelin is:

- a) an outstanding Russian wrestler;
- b) a famous hockey player;
- c) a boxer.

6 David Beckham is:

- a) an American matador;
- b) a Russian basketball player;
- c) an English football player.

Speech Exercises

Ex. 1 Lead-in questions

- 1 In which sports does our country usually send teams to the Olympic Games?
- 2 What are our most successful national teams?
- 3 What Belarusian Olympic champions do you know? In what kind of sports?
- 4 Would you like to do sports professionally? Why yes or no?
- 5 What sports do you enjoy watching most? When and where? Why?

Ex. 2 Read text B and say in which sports Belarusian sportsmen are most successful at the Olympic Games.

TEXT B BELARUSIAN SPORTSMEN AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES

For the first time, Belarusian athletes took part in the Helsinki Olympic Games in 1952. The first Belarusian Olympic medalist was Mikhail Krivonosov, a hammer thrower at the Melbourne Games in 1956.

In 1994 at XVII Winter Olympic Games the Belarusian National Olympic Committee presented an independent national team. 33 Belarusian sportsmen performed in 7 categories. Two silver medals were won by I. Zhelezovsky in speed skating and S. Paramygina in biathlon. At XXVIII Olympic Games in Athens (Greece, 2004) Belarusian sportsmen performed in 23 categories and won 15 medals: 2 gold medals (Julia Nesterenko - 100 m track-and-field athletics, Igor Makarov - judo), 6 silver and 7 bronze medals.

Belarus has raised 61 Olympic champions. 180 Olympic medals were brought to our country, including 70 gold medals. And today the names of Vitaliy Scherbo, six times Olympic champion in gymnastics, Olga Korbut, four times Olympic champion in gymnastics, Elena Belova, four times Olympic champion in fencing, Alexander Medved, three times Olympic champion in free style wrestling, Marina Lobach, Romuald Klim, Alexander Romankov, Tatyana Samussenko, Ivan Ivankov, Ekaterina Karsten and Oleg Ryzhenkov are known all over the world.

Ekaterina Karsten was given the name "Catherine the Great" after the Olympic Games in Atlanta and Sydney. She was a gold medal winner in rowing.

Yulia Nesterenko at the summer Olympics in Athens was called "the White Lightning", as she had revolutionized the sprinting world for the first time in the long years of Afro-sprinters' total domination and managed to become the best.

Igor Makarov, the Athens Olympic champion in judo, was to the Olympics among the favourites and confirmed his high reputation.

Nowadays, Belarus ranks high in the world sport community. 132 sports are cultivated in our country. The preparation of top-level sportsmen is carried out in 48 Olympic sports.

The Republic of Belarus with its 10-million population while being independent comes in 20 world strongest among more than 200 countries that participate in the Olympic Games.

Alongside with popular sports movement, much attention is paid to professional sport. The system of training world-class sportsmen includes 281 youth sports schools, 162 schools of Olympic reserve, schools of higher sportsmanship, a centre of Olympic training. Physical culture and sports are paid much attention to in Belarus. This is one of the key guidelines of the State policy today.

About 80 international competitions are held in the Republic of Belarus every year. The tournaments for the prizes of the President of the Republic of Belarus, and three times Olympic champion in free style wrestling Alexander Medved, as well as open championships and cups in rhythmic gymnastics, sambo, judo have won world-wide recognition. The traditional rhythmic gymnastics tournament which is held in the Belarusian capital

every spring is more than a convincing proof of the beauty of Belarusian gymnasts and their ability to stage a real show. The coaches were really at a loss when they were asked who would go to the Olympics in China. They said, "Let them decide for themselves through competition."

Exercises on the text

Ex. 1 Match the events to each date.

1896 1956 2004 about 3,000 years ago 1994 1952

- 1 In ... the Belarusian National Olympic Committee presented an independent national team.
- 2 The ancient Olympic Games started
- 3 Belarusian athletes took part in the Olympic Games for the first time in
- 4 The modern Olympic Games were revived in
- 5 Mikhail Krivonosov became the first Belarusian Olympic medalist in
- 6 Belarusian sportsmen performed in 23 categories and won 15 medals in

Ex. 2 Give English equivalents from the text.

Выступать в семи категориях;
превосходство;
подтвердить высокую репутацию;
обращать много внимания;
высокое спортивное мастерство;
убедительное доказательство;
быть в затруднении;
решать самим.

Ex.3 Complete the sentences using the given information.

- 1 Igor Zhelezovsky is ...
- 2 Svetlana Paramygina is ...
- 3 Vitaliy Scherbo is ...
- 4 Olga Korbut is ...
- 5 Elena Belova is ...
- 6 Alexander Medved is ...
- 7 Ekaterina Karsten is ...
- 8 Igor Makarov is ...
- 9 Yulia Nesterenko is ...

top in rowing;
three times Olympic champion in free style wrestling;
six times Olympic champion in gymnastics;
the Athens Olympic champion in judo;
silver medal winner in biathlon;
the best sprinter at the summer Olympics in Athens;
silver medal winner in speed skating;
four times Olympic champion in gymnastics;
four times Olympic champion in fencing.

Speech Exercises

Ex. 1 Answer the questions.

- 1 Who was the first Belarusian Olympic medalist?
- 2 What Belarusian Olympic champions are famous all over the world?
- 3 Why was Ekaterina Karsten given the name of "Catherine the Great"?
- 4 Why was Yulia Nesterenko called "the White Lightning"?
- 5 What place does Belarus occupy in the world sport community?
- 6 Where and how are sportsmen trained in Belarus?
- 7 What annual international competitions are held in Belarus?

Ex. 2 Say:

- 1 What the modern Olympics are aimed at?
- 2 What contribution Belarus has made to the Olympic movement?
- 3 How the preparation of top-level sportsmen is carried out in Belarus?

Ex. 3 Work with your partner. Imagine that you are interviewing:

- 1 one of the Belarusian Olympic champions;
- 2 one of the coaches of the Olympic reserve.

Ex. 4 Make a list of the main advantages and disadvantages of the life of a professional sportsman or sportswoman. Then work with your groupmates and try to agree on the points the three most important advantages and the three most important disadvantages. Report them to your groupmates.

Final Discussion on the Topic

- 1 What is a good form of exercise for young people who are not thinking of doing sports seriously?
- 2 Where can you do sports in your area? Are there good facilities for it?
- 3 What is your ideal of beauty? Does sport help look beautiful?
- 4 Which kinds of sports in your opinion are hard pressure and which are relaxing?
- 5 Will you be able to become a good sportsman without a good coach?
- 6 What encourages sportsmen to become Olympic champions? Is it fame or money or any other reasons?
- 7 Why do many countries want to hold the Olympic Games?
- 8 What could be the best place in Belarus for the Olympic Games? Which ones? The summer or winter Olympic Games?
- 9 In what is the life of a top-level sportsman different from the life of an ordinary person?
- 10 What advice would you give to a talented young footballer who is thinking of becoming a professional?

РЕПОЗИТОРИЙ ГГУ ИМЕНЬ

Part 3 Travelling

Unit 1 Topical Vocabulary and Lexical Exercises

Topical Vocabulary

Travelling by train

railway ticket, railroad ticket
one-way ticket, single ticket
return ticket
round trip ticket
reduced fare ticket
child's ticket
first class ticket
adult fare
single fare
bedding
to get in line for a ticket
to buy a ticket in advance
carriage, car
smoking car
luggage van
car for non-smokers
sleeping car
dining-car, restaurant car
compartment
porter, red cap (Am.)

Travelling by plane

pilot
aircraft
stewardess
call button
excess luggage
to pay for the excess luggage
to take off
altitude
window seat
aisle seat
boarding pass
check-in

time-table board
train schedule
train times
cancellation
ticket office
ticket collector
change of trains, transfer
to change trains
to catch the train
to catch the train
to miss the train
fast train
passenger train
long distance train
sleeper train
local train
through train
to go by train

delayed flight
scheduled flight
shuttle flight
direct flight
unscheduled flight
domestic flight
non-stop flight
boarding
landing
seat belt
to fasten a seat belt
air sickness

check-in desk (counter)
to circle over the airfield

A sea voyage

quay
to moor
gangway
deck
steward
harbor
dock
to be sea-sick
to be bad (good) sailor
captain's bridge
crew
cruise
to take a cruise

to be air sick
departure time

liner
boat
sailing ship
river steamer
cargo-ship
life-boat
to cast the anchor
to raise the anchor
to be(lie) at anchor
to weigh anchor
to change for a boat

Luggage

hand luggage
a left luggage office
a luggage receipt
to deposit one's luggage
to collect one's luggage
to register one's luggage
travel, trip, journey, hitch –hiking, tour, cruise, voyage

luggage claim check
Lost and Found
luggage van
luggage rack
to have the luggage checked
to have the luggage labeled

Additional words and expressions

Where can I buy a train ticket?
I want to reserve a round-trip ticket
When does the train to ... leave?
Is the 9.10 late?
What time is the next train?
When does the 9.10 arrive at ...?
Is it a through train or do I have to change?
What platform does the train leave from?
How long do we stop here?
What time do I have to be at the airport?
Where is the check-in desk?
Has the boarding time been announced?
Is this a non-stop (direct) flight?
What airport will we arrive at?

Give me a pill for air-sickness, please.
When does the next steamer sail for...?
How many passengers will there be in a cabin?
What speed is the ship sailing?

Lexical Exercises

Ex. 1 Define the difference between *travel, trip, journey, hitch – hiking, tour, cruise, voyage* and fill in appropriate words.

1 I'd be delighted to go on a sea ..., but my wife has never been a good sailor, so we can't join you. 2 Last week we made a wonderful ... to the mountains. It took us four hours by coach. 3 The Italian ... was really exciting. We visited a number of wonderful towns and then returned to Rome. The ... back to Moscow by railway took us about three days. 4 It is delightful to come ashore after a long ... and to feel solid ground under one's foot. 5 Many times on his long ... in the depths of Africa, in the jungle of the Amazon he faced danger, starvation and death. 6 I'm just reading a very amusing book about a pleasure party making a Caribbean ... in somebody's yacht. 7 You're looking pale. A ... to the seaside will do you good.

Ex.2 Give the English equivalents.

Ручная кладь, полка (в вагоне), рейс, вагон, таможня, носильщик, досмотр багажа, камера хранения, плата за проезд, справочное бюро, билетная касса, спальные принадлежности, бюро находок, расписание, билет в один конец, прибытие, вагон-ресторан, делать пересадку, 8-часовой поезд, добираться пешком, поезд прямого сообщения.

Ex. 3 Choose the appropriate alternative.

- 1 Have you ... your ticket yet?
a) registered; b) taken; c) charged;
- 2 The plane from Rome ... half an hour ago.
a) has landed; b) was landing; c) landed;
- 3 The ... Minsk- Moscow lasts about two hours.
a) fly; b) flight; c) flying;
- 4 You don't have to ... your luggage, do you?

- a) *weigh*; b) *weight*; c) *weighed*;
 5 You may ask for your lost umbrella in the ...
 a) *left-luggage office*; b) *Lost and Found*; c) *inquiry office*;
 6 The bus reached the terminal and all passengers ... the bus.
 a) *got in*; b) *got off*; c) *got from*;
 7 We arrived ... Heathrow airport late at night.
 a) *in*; b) *at*; c) *to*;
 8 I looked through the ... window and saw my friend on the platform.
 a) *deck*; b) *compartment*; c) *carriage*;
 9 The plane must ... at least in a quarter of an hour.
 a) *land*; b) *come*; c) *arrive*.

Ex. 4 Supply the missing prepositions where necessary.

Mr. Black is fond ... travelling. Last week he went ... New Orleans ... business. He travelled ... the overnight train. He arrived ... the station ... 10 o'clock. He was to go ... the 10.45 train so he had some spare time. He went ... the waiting room to wait ... his train. He was reading a newspaper when he heard the announcement: "Attention, please. The train ... New Orleans is leaving ... platform 4". Mr. Black took his suitcase and went ... the platform. He found his carriage and got ... the train.

The train left ... time. Mr. Black had a comfortable night ... the train and reached ... New Orleans ... 7 a.m.

Ex. 5 Choose the appropriate response.

- 1 May I help you?
 a) *Yes, you may.* b) *You, you can.* c) *Yes, please, thank you.*
 2 May I see your passport and ticket?
 a) *Here you are.* b) *There it is.* c) *Take it, please.*
 3 This plane takes off from Heathrow.
 a) *What time can I be there?* b) *What time may I be there ?*
 c) *What time do I have to be there?*
 4 Here's your return ticket.
 a) *Very well, thank you.* b) *Fine, thank you.* c) *All right, thank you.*
 5 Here is your passport and declaration.
 a) *Is everything true?* b) *Is everything OK?* c) *Is anything correct?*
 6 Your train leaves from platform 3.
 a) *What time does it reach London?* b) *What time does it come to London?* c) *What time does it go to London?*

7 You can take the 10.30 train to Manchester.

a) *Is there a change?* b) *Do I have to change?* c) *Is it necessary to change?*

8 Will you fill in this form?

a) *Where may I sign?* b) *Where do I sign?* c) *Where is my sign?*

Ex. 6 Read the following sentences and say where would you expect to hear this.

- 1 Single to Manchester, please.
- 2 What time does the coach leave?
- 3 Do I have to change?
- 4 Is there a buffet car?
- 5 Do I have to pay excess baggage?
- 6 Where's the ticket office?
- 7 How much is a return to Glasgow.
- 8 Which line do I take?
- 9 Which platform?
- 10 Can I get a sleeper to Moscow?
- 11 Where's the lost property office?
- 12 Do I need to reserve a seat?

Ex. 7 Translate the following into English.

- 1 В какие порты будет заходить ваш корабль?
- 2 Я очень не люблю морские путешествия. Я плохо переношу море и всегда страдаю морской болезнью.
- 3 Он не мог позволить себе ехать на поезде. Плата за проезд была слишком высока. Домой он добирался пешком и на попутных машинах.
- 4 В прошлом месяце группа наших студентов совершила интересную поездку по Англии.
- 5 В поезде был всего лишь один спальный вагон, в котором не было ни одного свободного места. Вагона-ресторана не было совсем. Начало поездки нельзя было считать удачным.
- 6 Терпеть не могу пересадок, особенно если много багажа.
- 7 Море было бурное, и несколько дней пассажиры не выходили из кают. Некоторые из них накануне хвастали, что не знают, что такое морская болезнь. Но и они не показывались на палубе.

Ex. 8 Read the dialogue and say if you have ever had the same experience. What would you advise to do in the following situation.

BUT YOU SAID...

Travel agent: Oh, yes! The Caribbean! I can recommend it highly.

Marion: Can you tell me a little more about it?

Travel agent: Of course, it's a terrific package tour. You'll travel on a regularly scheduled flight. You will be met at the airport and taken to your hotel. The hotel is very near the beach. It has a swimming pool and a great disco. It's a very modern place – it was built last year. The restaurant is wonderful, and drinks are cheap in Curacao. And you can walk to the blue waters of the Caribbean in two minutes.

Marion: It sounds terrific! I'd like to make a reservation.

Travel agent: Just a minute, and I'll get the form to fill out.

Marion made a reservation and paid a deposit. Two months later she was in Curacao. But she was disappointed. When she got home to Chicago, she went to see the travel agent.

Travel agent: Oh! It's Marion York, did you have a good trip?

Marion: No, I certainly didn't have a good trip!

Travel agent: Oh, I'm sorry to hear it. What was wrong?

Marion: Well, when I got to Curacao I had to spend four hours at the airport. You said we would be met, but we were not. And you said that we would be taken to the hotel. We weren't, and the taxi cost about 25 dollars.

Travel agent: I see you had a very bad start. But the hotel was nice, wasn't it?

Marion: No, it was not! You said it was modern. You were so right – they hadn't finished building it! We couldn't sleep because the construction workers were working all night – on our balcony! You said it had a swimming pool, and it did. But it was empty.

Travel agent: Oh, no!

Marion: You said that the hotel was near the beach. You said we could walk there in two minutes.

Travel agent: Couldn't you?

Marion: Sure, there was one problem. There was an oil refinery between the hotel and the beach, and it took half an hour to walk round it.

Travel agent: Oh, no! I'm really sorry. We didn't know. We really can't give you a refund, but we can give you a ten per cent discount on your next vacation trip.

Marion: Next vacation trip! I'm spending my next vacation right here in Chicago!

Ex. 9 Read the dialogues and act them out.

1

A: Do I check in here for Eastern flight 179 to Houston?

B: Do you already have your ticket?"

A: Yes. Here you are.

B: Thank you. Can you put your luggage up here, please?

A: Sure. I have four suitcases.

B: We allow only three pieces. You'll have to pay an extra charge.

A: Oh! Can I carry this one with me?

B: No, I'm sorry. It won't fit under your seat. That's 10 dollars. You can choose your seat at Gate 4. Enjoy your flight!

2

C: (Buzz!) Excuse me. May I see the contents of your pockets?

A: Of course.

C: Thank you. Put everything in this container. Now go back and come through the detector again.

A: Sure. (Buzz!) Oh, wait it must be my metal comb. Here it is.

C: That's fine. Put it with your other things. Now come through again.

3

D: Hello. Are you going to Houston this morning?

A: Yes, I am. I'd like a window seat, please.

D: May I see your ticket?

A: Oh, sure. Here it is.

D: You want a window seat. Smoking or non-smoking?

A: Non-smoking.

D: Fine. Seat 12A. Here's your ticket and your boarding pass. Enjoy your flight.

UNIT 2 Why People Travel

Pretext Exercises

Ex. 1 Read the title of the text and comment on it.

Ex. 2 Lead-in questions.

1 What is your idea of travelling?

2 What is your image of the traveler?

- 3 Are there “good” or “bad” travelers?
- 4 Is travel the name of a modern disease?
- 5 Have you travelled far?
- 6 What would you like to do if you could travel to another country?

Ex. 3 Translate the following word –combinations and make up your own sentences with them.

Surrounding, to board a train, to be on the safe side, to spare oneself the trouble of, to stand in the line, in advance, to make one’s preparations, to settle one’s business, on the eve, departure, to restore our mental and physical resources.

Ex. 4 Studying Text A look for the answer to the following question: What do people do when they want to be on the safe side and to spare themselves the trouble of standing long hours in the line while planning travels and journeys?

TEXT A THE WIDER WE ROAM THE WELCOMER HOME

Modern life is impossible without travelling. True, we often get tired of the same surroundings and daily routine. Hence some relaxation is essential to restore our mental and physical resources. That is why the best place of relaxation is, in my opinion, is one where you have never been before. And it is by means traveling that you get to that place.

To understand how true it is you’ve got to go to a railway station, a sea or river port or an airport. There you are most likely to see hundreds of people hurrying to board a train, a ship or a plane.

To be on the safe side and to spare yourself the trouble of standing long hours in the line, you’d better book tickets in advance. All you have to do is to ring up the airport or the railway station booking office and they will send your ticket to your place. And, of course, before getting off you have to make your preparations. You should settle all your business and visit friends and relatives. On the eve of your departure you should pack your things in a suitcase. When the day of your departure comes you call a taxi and go to the airport or the railway station.

For some time you stay in the waiting-room. If you are hungry you take some refreshments. In some time the loud speaker announces that the train or the plane is in and the passengers are invited to take their seats. If you travel by train you find your carriage, enter the corridor and find your

berth. It may be a lower berth, which is more convenient or an upper one. You put your suitcase into a special box under the lower seat. Then you arrange your smaller packages on the racks. In some time the train starts off. Travelling by train is slower than by plane, but it has its advantages. You can see the country you are traveling through and enjoy the beautiful nature. It may be an express train or a passenger one. There is no doubt it's much more convenient to travel by an express train, because it does not stop at small stations and it takes you less time to get to your destination.

But if you are in a hurry and want to save your time you'd better travel by plane, because it is the fastest way of traveling. After the procedure of registration you board the plane at last. You sit down in a comfortable armchair and in a few minutes you are already above the clouds. The land can be seen below between the clouds and it looks like a geographical map. After the plane gained its regular height the stewardess brings in some mineral water. You can sit and read a book or a magazine, look through the window to watch the passing clouds change their colour from white to black.

Some people prefer to travel by ship when possible. A sea voyage is very enjoyable, indeed. But to my mind the best way of traveling is by car. The advantages of this way of spending your holiday are that you don't have to buy a ticket, you can stop wherever you wish, where there is something interesting to see. And for this reason traveling by car is popular for pleasure trips while people usually take a train or a plane when they are traveling on business.

When you get tired of relaxation, you become home-sick and feel like returning home. You realize that "East or West – home is best", as the saying goes.

Exercises on the text

Ex.1 Explain who or what is:

A railway station booking office; a waiting room; a berth; an express train; a passenger train; a stewardess.

Ex. 2 Say if the statements are true to the text or false.

- 1 The best place of relaxation is one where you have already been before.
- 2 Before going off you should settle all your business but tell neither your friends nor relatives.

3 On the eve of your departure you should check if you have packed all the necessary things.

4 Travelling by train is swifter than by plane, but it has its disadvantages.

5 Travelling by train you can see the country you are traveling through and enjoy the beautiful nature.

6 But if you are in a hurry and want to save your time you'd better hitch-hike.

7 A sea voyage is very enjoyable but for the seasickness.

8 Travelling by car is the most popular way of travelling.

Speech Exercises

Ex. 1 Answer the questions. Be careful to argue your case well.

1 What means of travel do you know? 2 Why are many people fond of travelling? 3 Why do some people like travelling by train? What are the preparation for a train travel? 4 What are the advantages and disadvantages of travelling by plane? 5 Have you ever traveled by air? What was your experience? 6 What is in your opinion the most enjoyable means of travel? 7 Do you agree that travelling is the way of relaxing or resting from the same surroundings and daily routine? 8 What have you learnt from personal travelling experiences?

Ex. 2 Comment on the following quotations and proverbs. Do you agree?

- 1 Travel makes a wise man better, but a fool worse. (T. Fuller)
- 2 Men travel faster now. But I don't know if they go to better things. (W. Cather)
- 3 The whole object of travel is not to set foot on foreign land. It is at last to set foot on one's own country as a foreign land. (G. Chesterton)
- 4 No two journeys are alike.
- 5 People don't take trips, trips take people.

Ex. 3 Discuss in pairs. Prove your point of view.

- 1 What are the benefits gaining from travelling?
- 2 What risks does travelling around today's world involve?

The following word combinations may help you prove your idea:

Language barrier, being left with no money, knowledge and experience affects our character for the better, loss of passport, money or other

documents, it breaks our routine, we see in real life what we read in books, it broadens our horizons, crime, terrorism, thefts, it teaches us about people and places, it makes us more tolerant and understanding, high prices.

Unit 3 Travelling by Train

Pretext Exercises

Ex.1 Answer the questions.

- 1 Do you like to travel by train? Why?
- 2 What are the advantages of travelling by train?
- 3 What are the disadvantages of travelling by train?

Ex. 2 Read the text and find the English equivalents in the text.

Железнодорожный вокзал; скорость; комфорт; волнение; радость; грусть; дети, которые крепко держатся за юбки своих матерей; показать билет проводнику; вы заходите в великолепный вагон; суета; наткаться друг на друга; сказать «до свиданья» провожающим; волнения дня закончились; верхняя полка; меняющиеся пейзажи мелькают вами; пшеничные и кукурузные поля; на вас нападает сонливость.

TEXT B TRAVELLING BY TRAIN

Should you ask me what kind of transport I like best I'd speak in support of the train. With a train you have speed, comfort and pleasure combined.

What place is more interesting than a big station? There is the movement, the excitement, the gaiety of the people going away and sorrow of those who are seeing others off. There are the shouts of the porters as they pull luggage along the platforms to the waiting trains, the crowd at the booking-office getting tickets, the children tightly holding on to the skirts of their mothers, and the passengers hurrying to board the train.

At last you manage to make your way through the crowd, closely following the porter, who had taken care of your luggage, and get out on to the platform. You follow your porter, and here you are – Car number 2.

You show your ticket to the guard and then you go into a most wonderful carriage. All is bustle and confusion, with people filling in, bumping into each other, and what not. At last you manage to stow away your luggage and get out on to the platform for fresh air and bid farewell to the well-wishers who have come to see you off.

But you have scarcely time to kiss and hug your friends when the station-master on duty, in a red cap, signals the train. You hear no shrill whistle of the engine – the train pulls out of the station noiselessly and without a jerk.

You are on your way. You start up a conversation with your fellow-passengers (people take to each other quickly when traveling) and soon you get to know who is who and what. Now that the excitement of the day is over you begin to feel hungry.

The dining-car steward happens to come along and you take bookings for dinner or supper, whichever it might be. As you go for the second sitting you have time to wash. By that time the guard has made your bed. You take your towel and go to the toilet to wash yourself.

You feel tired now, after a hearty meal, so you decide to turn in. You get into your upper berth and begin to absorb the beauty of the changing scenes that fly past you – the cheerful fields of wheat and corn, the meadows under a mantle of flowers, grass and green moss, the rivers that run through woodland countries, the forests with their delicious sense of peace, and the mountains ribbed with sharp steep ridges.

But drowsiness creeps over you. You close your eyes and soon drift away into that vast mysterious void which men call sleep.

Exercises on the text

Ex.1 Read the phrases and translate the sentences from the text containing these ones.

To see off, to pull luggage along the platform, to board the train, to make your way through the crowd, to get out on the platform, to hug your friend, to start a conversation, to take bookings for dinner, to feel tired.

Ex. 2 What are the duties of the following people:

a porter; a steward;

a guard; a station master on duty.

Ex. 3 Insert prepositions or post –verbal adverbs.

- 1 Let's meet ... the waiting room after registering ... the luggage.
- 2 I hate seeing people... but would willingly bid farewell ... the well-wishers if I am leaving.
- 3 People who are going ... are usually full ... gaiety and excitement
- 4 If you have some pieces ... the luggage you'd rather ask a porter to help ... it and take care pulling it ... the platforms ... the waiting trains.
- 5 Be careful while stowing ... your luggage. It's heavy!
- 6 After a hearty meal the best thing to do is to turn ...
- 7 I could hardly find an empty compartment as the train was filling ... very quickly.

Speech Exercises

Ex. 1 Explain in English the meaning of the following words.

A fast train; a sleeper train; an express train;
a passenger train; a local train; a suburban train.
a long distance train; a through train;

Ex. 2 Enlarge on the ideas presented.

- 1 With a train you have speed, comfort and pleasure combined.
- 2 A railway station is an exciting place.
- 3 Sometimes it's not an easy task to board the train.
- 4 You get acquainted with other people much easier on a train than in any other place.
- 5 You usually have a meal on a train.

Ex. 3 What do you say if:

- you want to book a ticket both ways;
- you want the porter to help you with your luggage;
- you want the bedding to be brought for you;
- you want to find out what time your friend arrives;
- you want to register your luggage;
- you travel without heavy luggage;

- the ticket is only useful as far as Moscow;
- the train left the station according to the timetable;
- people are arriving very quickly in the compartment.

Ex. 4 Answer the questions.

- 1 Is it more convenient to travel by air or by railway?
- 2 Where does one book a ticket for the train?
- 3 Why is it advisable to book tickets in advance?
- 4 Where can you find out the time of arrival and departure of trains?
- 5 Who helps passengers to carry their luggage along the platform?
- 6 Who meets passengers near the carriage?
- 7 What are the duties of the attendant?
- 8 What are the duties of the dining-car steward?

Ex. 5 Compose a short story or a dialogue using the given words and phrases.

The train is about to move, the doors are about to close, almost to miss the train, a smoker, to go to a non-smoker, no vacant seats, reserved, two corner seats, to put the bags on the luggage rack, to stretch out one's legs and enjoy the scenery, a non-stop train, to turn in.

Ex. 6 Scan the following article for the information of the pros and cons of travelling by train for further discussion. Do you agree with all ideas introduced?

The sense of freedom offered by rail travel is unrivalled by any other, except perhaps the less safe option of hitch-hiking. Rail travel allows you to explore the hidden corners of the continent, especially areas where rural lines are still open and trains are still the most common form of public transport.

The first step before you go is to choose one of the Euro rail schemes available. After that, there are a few tips to bear in mind before you leave. Budgeting always causes headaches and it's worth finding out which are the "expensive" and the "cheap" countries. It is sensible to take some cash, but you should take most of your money in traveler's cheques.

Your most important piece of equipment is your backpack, and it's worth choosing one that's comfortable and light, sits just above your hips, and is "high" rather than "wide" when full. A daypack is useful for sightseeing, and a pair of comfortable walking shoes is vital, along with dark, hard-wearing clothes. As a general rule, put out everything you want

to take - then halve it. Some things, however, should not be left behind. An alarm clock (so you don't miss those early trains); a scarf to cover your shoulders or legs for visits to churches or mosques; photocopies of all your important documents - best packed separately or given to a travelling companion; toilet paper, soap and a universal plug; a Swiss army penknife; numerous plastic bags; a water bottle and a small first aid kit.

The fun really starts once you're out there, of course - hunting for a hostel at 10 p.m. or being turned away from a famous tourist attraction for wearing shorts. There are compensations for these frustrations (which make the best stories afterwards, anyway!), but many problems can be avoided if you're aware of the potential pitfalls before you leave.

The golden rule is not to try to cram too much into the time available. Trying to see the whole of Europe in a month, by spending every night on a train and an afternoon in each capital city will result in an unsatisfactory blur of shallow impressions, it is also a recipe for disaster, as you will be tired, grumpy and unreceptive for most of your trip. Instead, try to vary your route, mixing visits to cities with relaxing spells on the beach or in the countryside.

Ex.7 Choose the most suitable item from the given list.

- 1 In comparison with hitch-hiking the writer says that travelling by train is ...
a) more dangerous; b) less dangerous; c) just as dangerous
- 2 It is convenient ...
a) to have all your money in cash; b) to take all your money in traveler's cheques; c) to have a smaller part of your money in cash.
- 3 When packing for a rail holiday, the writer advises students to ...
a) take everything they want; b) take more than they think they'll need; c) take twice as little as what they really want to take.
- 4 When planning a route, the writer advises students ...
a) to see as much as possible in the time they have; b) to visit places but also rest from time to time; c) to go sightseeing in the afternoons and travel by night.

Ex. 8 Indicate the correct translation of the given sentences.

- 1 The sense of freedom offered by rail travel is unrivalled by any other ...
1) Чувство свободы, которое дает путешествие по железной дороге, несравнимо ни с каким другим видом путешествия ...
2) Чувство свободы, которое характеризует путешествие по железной дороге, не может соперничать ни с каким другим видом путешествия ...

3) Чувство свободы, которое испытываешь во время путешествия по железной дороге, превосходит все другие чувства ...

2 ... and it's worth choosing one that's comfortable and light, sits just above your hips...

1) ...и имеет смысл выбирать такой рюкзак, который легок и удобен ...

2) ...и стоит выбрать один рюкзак, т.к. это удобно и легко...

3) ...и лучше всего выбирать рюкзак одному, потому что это удобно и легко...

3 The fun really starts once you're out there ...

1) Настоящее веселье у вас будет лишь однажды, когда вы приедете туда..

2) Самое интересное в действительности начинается, как только вы приезжаете туда...

3) Что-то по-настоящему интересное может произойти, если только вы уедете оттуда...

Ex. 9 Tell your group-mates about your experience of travelling by train.

Unit 4 Modern Ways of Travelling

Pretext Exercises

Ex. 1 Substitute the words in brackets by appropriate words and expressions from your active vocabulary.

1 Before (getting on a plane) the passengers are required to check in at the airport.

2 I (haven't done) my safety belt yet.

3 Nick had more (luggage) than was allowed on board a plane.

4 The accident occurred while the aircraft (was leaving) the ground.

5 It was my son's first (trip by air) but he was not afraid at all.

6 (The time when the plane leaves) is shown on your ticket.

7 We (will arrive) at Paris airport in about 50 minutes.

Ex. 2 Translate the following word combinations and make up your own sentences with them.

To board the plane, to apply to the stewardess, to strap your belt, to be provided with excellent lunch, on the account of the convenience, seem to belong to another world, to gain a magnificent view, to land.

Ex. 3 Read the text and find out the conveniences which air travel gives.

TEXT A TRAVELLING BY AIR

Travelling by air is more comfortable, more convenient and, of course, far quicker than any other method. There is none of the dust and dirt of a railway or car journey; none of the trouble of changing from train to steamer, pushing your way through crowds to get from the boat to the Customs (if you travel abroad) and then to another train. A taxi or bus of the Airline Service takes you to the airport. There on the runway you see a sleek and beautiful jet-propelled passenger liner ready to carry you to your place of destination. When formalities of registering yourself and weighing your baggage are over, you get up the gangway and board the plane. If you are traveling for the first time, you may apply to the stewardess and she will see you to your seat and give you all the information you need as, how to strap your belt, how to adjust your seat and so on. If you are hungry you will be provided with an excellent lunch. Strange though it may seem, it actually comes out cheaper, considering what you save in a hotel charges or sleeping accommodation on the train, meals and so on.

But it is not only on account of the convenience, comfort and speed that I like air travel. The whole experience is a spiritually thrilling for me. I enjoy greatly the feeling of flying. As you leave the earth behind you, you seem to belong to another world, a bigger, wider, freer world than one you left. What loveliness there is on earth when you see it from above; the rapid changing scenes below are of indescribable beauty. Looking down you gain a magnificent view of a charming landscape – to the right are fields carefully cultivated, to the left – pasture-lands, ahead – a cheerful river winding its way through the lowland. On you fly the villages and cities, hills and valleys, each following the other in quick succession. There in the far distance you perceive the outlines of a mountain range.

On and on you fly with the ever-changing scenes below till you safely land at the airport.

Exercises on the text

Ex. 1 Give the English equivalents of the words and phrases in brackets.

1 There on (взлетная полоса) you see a sleek and beautiful (реактивный пассажирский самолет) ready to carry you to your (место назначения).

2 When formalities of (регистрация) and (взвешивание багажа) are

over you get up the gangway (сесть в самолет).

3 The stewardess will help you (пристегнуть ремень) and (регулировать кресло).

4 I enjoy greatly (чувство полета).

5 What loveliness there is on earth when you see it (сверху).

6 There in the far distance you perceive (очертания) of a mountain range.

7 On and on you fly with the ever-changing scenes below till you safely (приземлиться в аэропорту).

Ex. 2 Insert prepositions where necessary.

“Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. This is your captain speaking. I’d like ... welcome you aboard Eastern’s Flight 179 ... Houston. We’re flying ... an altitude ... 33,000 feet. Our speed is approximately 500 miles ... hour. We’ll land ... Houston ... two-and-a-half hours ... 1.20 local time. The temperature ... Houston is 78 degrees Fahrenheit. That’s 25 degrees Celsius. ... a few minutes you’ll be able to see the Mississippi River ... the right. Our flight attendants will serve lunch ... a few minutes. Enjoy your flight.”

Speech Exercises

Ex. 1 Find information in the text to prove the author’s ideas.

1 Travelling by air is more comfortable, more convenient and far quicker than any other method.

2 Strange though it may seem, it actually comes out cheaper.

3 The whole experience is a spiritually thrilling thing for him.

4 Looking down you gain a magnificent view of a charming landscape.

Ex. 2 Convince your friend that travelling by air is: a) comfortable; b) thrilling; c) safe.

Ex. 3 Scan the following passage and find out why the new passenger plane got such an interesting name. Have you heard any other stories related to plains’ titles.

An entirely new type of passenger plane came in 1968. It was named for a circus elephant that had lived a century earlier. The plane was, of course, a jumbo jet. Its formal name was Boeing 747. That the most successful commercial aircraft in the history should be called after a circus

elephant is an oddity! The Americans became familiar with Jumbo when a circus impresario P. T. Barnum bought an elephant from London Zoo in 1884. Barnum's ads depicted Jumbo as absolutely enormous. In fact, Jumbo was not that big. Anyway, due to Barnum's tireless promotion, the name Jumbo began to be associated with big size. Before long people were buying jumbo cigars, carrying jumbo suitcases, and even ordered jumbo portions of food. Eventually, they began travelling on jumbo jets!

Ex. 4 Develop the following ideas.

- 1 The world has changed since the days of mass air travel.
- 2 The next generation will take space flights for granted.
- 3 Travelling to far away places has become a common activity.

Ex. 5 Make up a story for the following situation: you were a passenger of a plane that had to make an emergency landing.

Ex. 6 Look through Text B and be ready to speak in favour of travelling by car than by air.

TEXT B TRAVELLING BY CAR

As for me there is nothing better than to travel by car – a good, fast car I mean. When you are in an aeroplane, you have to be driven by somebody else; travel by car is a more personal experience, for there you can drive yourself.

You just sit down at the wheel, switch on the motor, step on the pedal with your foot and off the car goes. You can go as slowly or as fast as you wish, stop when and where you choose; you park the car on the side of the road (street), get out and go where you like.

It is quite true that driving a car has some advantages. In town it is rather a nuisance with all these traffic “jams” or “hold-ups”, roundabouts, detours and so on. It is not altogether pleasant when you ride on a bumpy road or get a flat tire, or still worse, when you get stuck in the mud.

But what can be better than a spin in a car on a week-end with your friend? As soon as you get out of the crowded town and see the long wide road opening up before you, what a thrill it is to feel the car rush forward at a touch of your foot, to feel the wind in your face, to see houses, trees and people flash past, to feel the real joy of speed.

Then, of course, you see much more of the country than you do in a plane. Suppose you are on vacation and have decided to take a 700-800 mile trip down South in a car. What magnificent views you behold on your way – the cheerful fields, the road winding its way up the mountain with steep, grey cliffs on one side and a deep precipice on the other, the shining expanse of the sea wrapped in a blue noonday haze, the woods, the rows of acacia that stretch along the streets of the towns that you pass through.

Indeed your impressions are unforgettable.

Ex. 7 Scan the beginning of Text C and try to continue it.

TEXT C TRAVELLING BY SEA

There are many things that make travel by sea a fascinating thing. I like the sight of a ship with its many decks, cabins and state-rooms. It looks like a huge white floating city. It is delightful to be out at sea, too, and promenade the deck or seat in a deck-chair and take the sun.

But what can be compared with the excitement you experience when you sight land! The narrow strip of land on the horizon seems slowly coming towards you. Gradually the outlines of the shore become more distinct, and on coming nearer you get a full view of the city, the harbour, and of the big ships coming in from and leaving for distant lands.

I shall never forget my first voyage on board ...

Ex. 8 Discuss travelling by air, by land, by sea stating their advantages and disadvantages and indicate your own preferences.

Part 4 The Role of Cinema in Our Life

Unit 1 Topical Vocabulary and Lexical Exercises

Topical Vocabulary

1 Cinema: cinema (house), open-air theatre, cinema with continuous performance, drive-in-theatre, film, movie, (motion) picture, to go to the cinema (a movie, movies, pictures), normal screen, wide (large, broad) screen, the first (second showing, entrance (exit), showing (performance, programme) begins at ... (ends at ...), colour poster, the box office, to book tickets.

2 Films: documentary, educational, popular scientific (or science) film, feature film, science fiction film, animated cartoon, adventure film, musical, puppet film, thriller, comedy, horror film, crime film, Western, children's film, colour (black-and-white), mute, sound, full-length (short-length) film, short, two (three) part film, wartime, epic, newsreel, serial, "X" film (a film which may be seen by adults only), star-studded film, the screen version (adaptation) of the novel.

3 Parts of films: scene, outdoor (indoor) scene, the opening scene, the final scene, crowd scene, an episode, still, shot, long shot, close-up, caption, subtitle, flash-back(s).

4 Cinema work: to shoot (produce, make) a film, to make a screen version (adaptation) of a novel, to screen a novel (play, story), to adapt a novel for the screen, to film a novel, to play (act) on the screen, to release a picture, to come out (about a film), to go into production, to remake a film, to be dubbed in Russian, to present a film in Russian, co-production (joint production), directed by ..., scenery and costumes by ..., the songs set to music by

5 Cinema workers: producer, film director, art director, camera-man, script-writer, animator, costume designer.

6 Cinema-goers: film goers, audience, film fans, to watch the film (screen), to watch smb acting on the screen, to see a film.

7 Actors and acting: the cast, comedian, an actor of great promise, leading actor, star, to play the main (leading, title, key) or small (supporting, minor) role, to co-star, to portray a character, to give a convincing (memorable, captivating, warm, brilliant, superb) portrayal of ..., to give a magnificent performance as ... (in), to take (gain) the best actress (actor) award (title), to create a true-to-life image, to make the most of the role, to bring to life on the screen, a typical N role, to outshine everybody else, a new N film, to star in a role, to be miscast (ill-chosen), to be cast to advantage.

8 Effect. Impression: the film deals with (depicts, presents, tells of); the message of the film; to win universal acclaim; to praise unreservedly; to leave a deep and lasting impression on; to appeal so much to the audience; to be (make) a hit with the public; a delightful, amusing comedy; entertaining (powerful, gripping, absorbing, vividly dramatic, technically brilliant, sad, depressing, slow-moving, dragged-out) film; to leave smb cold; empty of serious content; a good film, not without flaws; not a film to everybody's taste; not an easy film to watch; obscure and complex ideas.

Useful word combinations

to screen a novel (a story)

adults only

to book the seats (tickets) in advance

to line up in the queue

to create a true-to-life image

while watching the film I was greatly impressed by

it appeals to the deep and profound interest

the film deals with

the plot centres around

The plot of the film is thrilling.

It is worth seeing.

The film is really astonishing!

The film leaves a deep and lasting impression.

What's on at the cinema?

What's the film like?

Two tickets for 10p.m. show, please.

The film won a prize at the festival

This film was the season's hit

How did you like the film?

The film made a great impression on me

This film is a great success

Who wrote the script?

Who produced the film?

Who stars in the film?

What do you think of this film?

The film is rather interesting (sad, boring, funny, sentimental)

The film is very popular with cinema-goers.

The house is sold out.

Lexical Exercises

Ex. 1 Give the English equivalents:

a) Have you seen *My Fair Lady*? That's what I call (великий фильм). It's a delightful (музыкальная комедия) based on George Bernard Shaw's immortal *Pygmalion*. The film (представляет) a story about Professor Henry Higgins who makes a bet with a friend that he can make a "lady" out of a poor Cockney girl.

The film is made with (большим мастерством) and (подбор актеров) is brilliant beyond all doubts. But I think that Rex Harrison who (играет) the Professor, and Audrey Hepburn who (играет) Eliza are the best. The music of the film is really (замечательная) and many lovely songs will (жить долгое время).

b) I've just seen *War and Peace* (на экране), the first (две части) of it. What a (замечательный) and (глубокий) film it is! It really (производит сильное впечатление). Though I've read the book, the (фильм) held my interest from beginning to end and I enjoyed it immensely. It was photographed with (большим мастерством) and (подбор актеров) is splendid beyond doubts. But I think Savelyeva is the best. She doesn't simply (играет), she (живет ролью). I also like Bondarchuk as Pierre Bezukhov and Tikhonov as Andrei Bolkonsky. After the end of the (показа) I heard (зрители) saying: "The (фильм - хороший) but a bit (затянутый), especially (сцены войны)". It may be so, but nevertheless it is (прекрасный) and in my opinion (стоит посмотреть) by all means. I hope all (любители кино) will enjoy it greatly.

Ex. 2 Read the text and underline the words or phrases that match the eight definitions. Use a dictionary if necessary.

Cliffhanger not to be missed

In this latest blockbuster cops-and-robbers movie from the Holdart Studios, budding Hollywood star Florida Packline plays country-boy Ricky Smart, who gets involved with a gang of criminals intend upon stealing ten million dollars from a Chicago bank. However, their plans are spoilt by the discovery of a dead body in the tunnel they are digging through to the bank. Who is the mystery dead woman? Is she a stranger, or someone from Ricky's own past? Packline's portrayal of the confused boy from a small town caught up in big city crime is convincing, but Julia Fischer as his

long-lost sister is somewhat miscast. Not a masterpiece, but it will certainly keep you on the edge of your seat.

- 1 the way an actor creates a picture or a person
- 2 he/she is the wrong actor for that part
- 3 a film/book/play that keeps you in suspense
- 4 keep you in suspense
- 5 up-and-coming
- 6 a film which huge numbers of people will go and see
- 7 a police or crime theme
- 8 a very great work of art

Ex. 3 Fill the gaps with suitable words from the list below (the list includes some words that are not suitable)

In a movie, the names of the stars, the producer, the person who wrote the _____ and _____ are given in the opening _____ but you have to wait till the end to see the complete _____ of characters and the actors who _____ them – and the name of every individual member of the film _____. Some films are shot in a _____, others are filmed on _____. Foreign-language films can be shown with _____ or they may be _____.

A really exciting movie depends on good photography, good _____ (the way the film is cut with perfect timing so that each _____ surprises you), exciting _____ (car chases, fights and falls), _____ (visual techniques which make the fantasy seem like reality), and the _____ (music and sound effects).

action award cartoon cast credits crew director
dubbed editing flashback list location played plot
scene screenplay sequel set shot soundtrack special
effects studio stunts subtitles

Ex. 4 Complete the following sentences.

1 To dub a film (in) is 2 It's a wonderful film, I don't think I've seen anything 3 It's a very good film, it reminds me of 5 The usual cinema show in our country consists of 6 Just for a change let's take an evening off and ... 7 A film has a long run if and a short run when 8 Foreign films which haven't been dubbed have 9 We presented our tickets to the usher and 10 Most people prefer all-color films to black and white films because...

Ex. 5 Supply prepositions or adverbs where necessary.

1 What's ... tonight at our club, I wonder? 2 Would you care to come with me ... movies tomorrow? 3 We tried the Kalinin cinema first but the house was so ... 4 When we stepped ... the hall the usher was there to show us ... our seats. 5 I don't really care much ... that sort of films. It's sentimental, dragged ... and altogether not true ... life. 6 The shows ... children are run .. reduced rates and naturally take place ... day time. 7 I didn't like the film and felt like walking ... 8 There are so many children ... matinees that it's hard to make ... what's been said and what's going ... the screen when the action slows up. 9 "The Gadfly" is quite popular ... the reading public and the stage adaptation ... the novel has had a successful run. 10 We'd better order tickets well ... advance.

Ex. 6 Read the dialogues and act them out.

1

- Is there anything interesting on at the cinema today?
- It depends on what you mean "interesting". I hardly know your taste.
- Well, as a matter of fact I am fond of detective stories.
- Yes, I think there is some mystery film on today.

2

- They say it's almost impossible to get tickets for that film.
- Well, it isn't exactly so. The long queues are only for the evening shows.
- Oh, but we can see it in the daytime as well, can't we?
- Of course, we can.

3

- Just a minute, please. I'm not accustomed to the darkness yet.
- Follow me, there is your seat near the aisle, about halfway down towards the front.
- Dear me! It's behind the woman wearing the large hat, isn't it?
- Fortunately not. You'll sit next to her in the same row.

4

- What do you think of this film?
- Terrible! The plot is too dragged out. I was much bored with it and felt like walking out.
- Well, I shouldn't say so. The picture is true to life and artistically done, let alone the camera work.
- Rubbish! But, after all, tastes differ, you know.

5

- Do you happen to remember the name of the scriptwriter who wrote the story for this film?
- Of course not. I can never remember the names of scriptwriters, cameramen, directors, make-up men and so on.
- But you do remember the names of the film stars, don't you?
- Oh, certainly I do. And who doesn't?

6

- Did you like N's acting in *The Journalist*?
- Yes, very. It's natural and extremely effective.
- In what other films does she appear?
- Well, *The Journalist* is her first picture, she is still a student of the Institute of Cinematography.

Ex. 7 Render the following dialogues in the Reported Speech.

Dialogue 1

Wendy: What are you doing tonight, Michelle?

Michelle: I'm staying home. There's a good horror movie on TV.

W: What is it?

M: The Blood of Frankenstein.

W: Oh, I've seen it. It's really frightening.

M: Frightening? I think horror films are amusing.

W: Amusing Horror films?

M: Yes, I went with Anne to see *Dracula II* last week. I was very amused. I laughed from the beginning to end.

W: What about Anne?

M: Oh, she was terrified. She was under the seat.

Dialogue 2

Peter: Did you like the film?

John: It's the best picture I've seen this year. What about you?

P: I like it all right. The camera work was perfect and the cast was good. I had a real good time.

J: I'll go and see it again and take Ann with me. I enjoyed every bit of it. By the way what shall we see next week?

P: They are announcing a new American comedy. It will be released by next Monday, I believe.

J: I don't like films with subtitles, it spoils the view and distracts my attention.

P: This film has been dubbed in Russian. And they say it's done so well that even when you watch the close-ups you get the impression that they are talking Russian. The lip movements coincide so well with the Russian script.

Ex. 8 Translate into English.

a) Нико: Путь к звездам

Над этой анимационной приключенческой летной работали мультипликаторы Финляндии, Дании, Гепмании, Ирландии. Режиссеры: Михаэль Хегнер и Кари Юусонен.

Олененок по имени Нико никогда не видел своего отца. Ему известно лишь, что тот служит в рождественской упряжке самого Санта-Клауса. Никто не верит маленькому олененку, кроме нескольких преданных друзей. Вместе с ними Нико отправляется на поиски знаменитого папы. Впереди путешественников много опасностей – им предстоит сразиться с бандой волков, задумавших похищение транспортного средства Сатна-Клауса и решивших лишить всех Рождества. Но находчивость и отвага помогут героям одержать победу и вернуть на землю праздник – ведь настоящая дружба способна творить чудеса.

b) Режиссер Федор Бондарчук снял этот фантастический боевик по одноименному роману Стругацких. «Обитаемый остров» предлагает выпуск двух частей. Первую мы можем увидеть уже сейчас, а премьера второй состоится примерно в апреле.

Сценаристы: Сергей Дяченко, Марина Дяченко, Эдуард Володарский. В ролях: Андрей Мерзликин, Анна Михалкова, Михаил Евланов, Сергей Гармаш, Гоша Куценко, Федор Бондарчук, Алексей Серебряков, Юлия Снегирь, Петр Федоров, Василий Степанов.

... 2157 год. Эпоха расцвета человеческой цивилизации. Пилоты Группы Свободного Поиска бороздят просторы Вселенной. Русский космический корабль, пилотируемый 20-летним Максимом Камерре-ром, терпит крушение на далекой обитаемой планете Саракш. После многолетней ядерной войны здесь царит экологический кризис, в обществе полно социальных проблем, а установившийся мир очень шаток. Отважному астронавту предстоит познакомиться с таинственной страной, управляемой Неизвестными Отцами - пятью анонимными властителями, манипулирующими сознанием жителей посредством специальных излучателей. Максим встретит новых друзей, наживет

врагов, обретет любовь и, пройдя через тяжкие испытания, голод, смертельную опасность и потери, возглавит повстанческое движение бросив вызов пятерке алчных правителей...

Ex. 9 Read the joke and retell it to your group mate.

An Ambiguous Answer

After a hot argument with the stage manager a film star breaks off with a remark: "If you were my husband, I would put poison in your tea". "Madam", replies the stage manager with a most charming smile, "If I were your husband, I would gladly drink it".

Unit 2 Cinema and Its Functions

Pretext Exercises

Ex. 1 Answer the questions.

- 1 Do you like cinema?
- 2 Is cinema popular nowadays?
- 3 Which would you prefer to do: go to the cinema or watch a video film at home? Why?

Ex. 2 Read Text A and say why cinema is considered to be one of the best ways of spending leisure time.

TEXT A THE CINEMA

Cinema plays an important role in the life of any society. Cinema has become part of the modern way of life. There is no denying the fact that cinema is an excellent vehicle of culture. Its possibilities are unlimited. In the earliest years of cinema its power to show contemporary events was recognized and appreciated. More than anything else this unique quality secured popularity for the film as a new form of instruction and entertainment. That's why cinema is considered to be one of the best ways of spending leisure time.

There are a lot of different kinds of films: feature films, theatrical films, horror films, thriller films, popular science films, mystery films, documentaries, animated cartoon films. Besides, films may be colour or black and white, full-length or short, sound or silent, dubbed in mother tongue, three-dimensional or wide-screen.

We can see films either in the cinema or on TV. As I am often short of time, I have practically no time for going to the cinema. For this reason I see films on television more frequently. But sometimes I manage to go to the cinema. I prefer feature films and amusing comedies. It's a pity life is so difficult nowadays, and I want to relax a little, sometimes even to laugh. But at the same time I am fond of true-to-life films describing the life of ordinary people, their feelings and problems. Such films move me deeply, they arouse the feelings of sympathy or hatred for the heroes. As a rule such films leave a deep and lasting impression upon me.

A modern cinema programme contains a newsreel, which shows us pictures of important recent developments. It is usually shown before a feature film and it's often worth seeing. Sometimes they show animated cartoon film at seeing which the audience is in a state of excitement from the beginning to the end. Especially I like Walt Disney's cartoons "Duck Tales", or "Vinnie-the-Pooh's Adventures". In my opinion the animated cartoon films are popular with children and adults.

Showing the educational films is arranged mainly for schoolchildren and students.

In Great Britain and the USA the cinemas ("movies" as they often call them) sell more than one billion tickets a year. Movies are also shown on TV and can be rented or purchased as a videotape recording. People in these countries are equipped with video records in their majority. Although people once feared that television would ruin movie industry, movie popularity has scored in recent years in these countries. Attending movies is a relatively inexpensive leisure time activity that is very popular.

Ex. 1 Recollect the sentences with the following phrases.

Way of life, an excellent vehicle of culture, to show contemporary events, to secure popularity, feature films and amusing comedies, true-to-life films, to arouse the feelings of sympathy or hatred, to leave a deep and lasting impression upon, a newsreel, to be popular with, to be equipped with, a movie industry.

Ex. 2 List the kinds of films mentioned in the text, give Russian equivalents to them.

Ex. 3 Discuss the following questions with your group-mate.

- 1 What does a usual cinema showing consist of?
- 2 How often do you go to the pictures and where do you prefer to sit?
- 3 What types of films do you know?
- 4 What films appeal to you most?
- 5 Do you care for long films?
- 6 What is a film star? What does the success of a film depend on?
- 7 Which is more important – the story, the acting, the directing or the camera work?
- 8 What do we mean when we say that the film had a message to convey?
- 9 Why does a director trying to interpret a great work of literature on the screen take upon himself a most responsible task?
- 10 How is the cinema used as an aid in teaching?
- 11 What do you know about international film festivals? How often are Moscow Film festivals held?

Pretext Exercises

Ex.1 Answer the questions.

- 1 What are the main reasons why people go to the cinema?
- 2 Are you a cinema-goer? Why do you like to go to the cinema?

Ex. 2 Read Text B and find evidence that the extract is written by an American critic.

TEXT B THE MOVIES ARE POWERFUL FORCE IN CONTEMPORARY LIFE

No other art form has had quite the impact on our lives that the motion pictures have. Indeed, the movies are truly an art of our time – they were born and have come of age in the twentieth century, and they now demand the serious consideration given to the other arts.

Everybody loves the story. Children mesmerized for hours before a television set watching cartoons they are seeing for the fifth or sixth time,

or long lines of shivering movie-goers outside the theatre on a winter night, convincingly demonstrate that truth. And today the love of story, as these examples suggest, is requited much more often than not with a narrative told in visual images.

There can be no question about the supremacy of the visual image in the realm of story. The fact that images and movies have many uses beside story-telling simply adds gratuitous evidence in support of the observation that the life of the mind today receives its nourishment primarily from visual, rather than verbal sources.

Clearly, in terms of sheer quantity, visual narrative is the greatest aesthetic and educational force in the world today, and the movies, the visual narrative media - qualify unchallenged as the art of our time.

No one has ever seriously doubted that the movies are powerful force in contemporary life. Quite the contrary. Their potential for propaganda purposes was immediately recognized and in some cases exploited. What has been questioned is the capacity of the movies for doing good. Youthful and perhaps too much a work horse in the cultural market-place, they have been vulnerable to the charge that they are unable to awaken and refresh the mind, that they cannot tap the deepest reaches of man's spiritual life and so, incapable of articulating anything of consequence, are at best a rudiment art.

Yet the movies are not now as disturbing for intellectuals as they once were. One reason, no doubt, is that they are no longer, at least in the United States, the popular art; television has stolen the limelight.

At present suspended somewhere between the hell of mass culture and the heaven of high art, the movies are undergoing aesthetic purification.

Much remains to be accomplished, however. Since we have to live with the movies, we would prefer not to be embarrassed by them, we want the chance to exercise our humanity in and through the movies, and so we persist in demanding that the movies make more room for man within their aesthetic boundaries.

We would not, by any means take the fun off movies in order to fit them into the traditional earnestness associated with education but the aim is, and should be a higher hedonism which more profoundly entertains the heart and mind. With the existing film classics and the fifteen to twenty a year from around the world capable of captivating attention – there are enough good and great movies for us to grow by. The movies arouse the mind and soul when given undivided attention.

Ex. 1 Explain how do you understand the phrases from the text.

Motion pictures; children, mesmerized for hours before a television set...; a narrative told in visual images; the supremacy of the visual image; the mind today receives its nourishment primarily from visual, rather than verbal sources; aesthetic and educational force; to awaken and refresh the mind; a rudimental art; television has stolen the limelight; aesthetic purification; the chance to exercise our humanity in and through the movies; hedonism.

Ex. 2 Answer the questions.

- 1 Why do you think movies are regarded as “truly an art of our time”?
- 2 What facts given in the extract prove the idea that nowadays people prefer a narrative told in visual images? Do you agree with this opinion?
- 3 How can movies be helpful for people besides relating stories? Which of the spheres do you consider the most significant? Give your reasons.
- 4 Why do you think movies possess the greatest aesthetic and educational force?
- 5 How can you account for the fact that the capacity of the movies for doing good has been questioned?
- 6 Why in your opinion do some people regard movies as a rudimental art?
- 7 Would you agree that cinema can be regarded as the popular art, that it belongs to mass culture? What do you know about this art?
- 8 What kind of entertainment is nowadays rivaling cinema? Why?
- 9 What is the place of cinema, as the author sees it, among the other arts? Do you agree with him?
- 10 Do you think movies should be all fun or rather a thought-provoking and earnest art?
- 11 What is the main aim of the movies as the author sees it? The only word he uses to denote this art is movies. What synonymous expression would a British critic use? What other synonyms to this word do you know?

Ex. 3 Find in the text the arguments the author gives to illustrate the following:

- 1 cinema – a wide-spread art and entertainment of our century;
- 2 its impact on people’s lives;
- 3 cinema and story -telling;
- 4 cinema and education;
- 5 cinema – an earnest, thought-provoking or rudimental art;
- 7 the place of cinema among the other arts, its main aim.

Ex. 4 Summarize the text into four paragraphs specifying the role of the cinema in our lives.

Speech Exercises

Ex. 1 In recent years cinema has become a challenge to the everlasting art and entertainment of theatre. What do you think are the reasons for this? Consider the following and expend on the points which you think are especially significant.

1 Cheap price of the entertainment; 2 films can be seen in places where there are no theatres; 3 minimum of effort is spent to get entertainment; 4 casts of players are often much better than at some theatres; 5 variety of films to suit all tastes; 6 cinema is widely open to various experiments; 7 certain scenic effects (earthquakes, fires, horse races) can be created much better in films.

Ex. 2 Read the text and look for the arguments and counterarguments for remaking films. Copy them out into two columns (I – ‘for’, II – ‘against’)

TEXT C MAKE IT AGAIN

In the motion picture industry, remakes are a fact of life. They have been with us almost from the birth of the art form and as long as good fresh story material is scarce, they will remain.

A remade movie doesn't have to be a bad movie. Produced with a talented cast, a capable director, an intelligent screen-play, an ample budget, and, most important, good judgment, these pictures can be thoroughly entertaining and, in some cases, surpass the quality of the original.

Film-makers are not absolutely opposed to the practice, although there are a couple of schools of thought on the subject.

Henry Blanke, who has produced many “second editions” in his time declares “Never remake a picture that was previously successful. Remake one that was miscast, miswritten, or misdirected. In other words, a flop”

Producer H.B. Wallis takes the opposite viewpoint: “If you have a good piece of material that has not been filmed for a number of years, there is probably a brand new audience for it. So, I wouldn't hesitate to re-do a script with a new set of characters.

Ex. 3 Role-playing. Discuss the text in pairs. One of the pair will take the optimistic view and insist that remakes should be done, the other will defend the opposite point of view. Be sure to provide sound arguments for whatever you say. Consider the following:

F o r

1 There is always a shortage of new, fresh story material.

2 The public wouldn't notice or wouldn't care that they were paying to see the same story.

3 There is always a valid reason for doing it (the theme is timely, a new cast is available, the economic situation is favourable).

4 The coming of the new screen techniques (sound, colour, wide screen) inspired the studios to film their more popular pictures again.

5 A remake of the same director gives the artist the opportunity to correct any which mistakes he may have made in the first version.

6 The public at large seems to enjoy comparing the performances of current stars to the legendary ones.

A g a i n s t

1 Most subsequent rendering of the great cinema classics have been complete failures.

2 The director doing a remake might decide to "improve" the original story, to insert certain things, characters or eliminate others.

3 It is dangerous to use the original script almost word for word. Some stories require an updating of the dialogue.

4 In many cases, the moral values of the situations in a once exciting story have become so antiquated that the plot is not workable for contemporary audiences.

5 There is always the audience's memory of the earlier successful production, can prevent spectators from receiving the film properly.

Unit 3 Cartoons

Pretext Exercises

Ex. 1 Read the dialogue and consider the questions.

1 Have you seen any of Disney's shorts? /longer films? What is your impression of them?

2 Do you agree with all that is said in the dialogue? With which statements dealing with his work do you disagree?

Ex. 2 Be ready to act out the dialogue in class.

THE REIGN OF DISNEY

A: Now, I'd just like to say that Walt Disney has dominated the cartoon greatly. To many people in the thirties – and that was the golden age of the cartoon – to many people then and since the cartoon has simply meant W. Disney's work.

B: Well, you have a point here, but I am not so sure about the golden age of the cartoon. I think many cartoons of later years have much more interesting plots and technique.

A: Perhaps. But don't you think that Disney's shorts have carefully worked out plots, sometimes very neat? They are not simply a string of violent gangs, in the style of later American cartoons. Well, you see what I mean.

B: Yes, I agree entirely here. There is a reassuring, homely quality about his shorts founded on the resemblances between the animal and the human world.

A: I couldn't agree more. His animal characters are actually human beings in disguise and they behave like recognizable individuals.

B: That's exactly what I think. Mickey is the quiet little chap, who at the end of the race has outdistanced his more spectacular rivals. He and Minnie both, are the innocents who triumph over the wicked world.

A: Yes, that's true. That's my way of looking at it too. Donald Duck always flies into spluttering indignant passion. Pluto and Goofy are not bright but both have hearts of gold and meet the world with a bewildered and bewildering enthusiasm. Disney in fact has presented the world of the average American, preaching a moral, giving a message of optimism, of success.

B: You may be right, but I think it goes further than that, a lot further. His stories end happily, the characters are essentially good fellows, the violence is not too extreme, cruelty and tragedy are excluded. Any satire is more than gentle. This imitation world is presented with supreme technical

competence, and the various factors are blended to comfort and soothe the audience, to give it something easy and undemanding.

A: I see what you mean, but there are potentially cruel and dangerous characters in Disney's longer films. There is a case of "Snow White" having been given "X" certificate. I myself have known children terrified by "Pinocchio". Perhaps what frightens them are situations in which the child hero or heroine is in danger or being ill-treated.

B: What you say is perfectly true. But all the same W. Disney's films are readily accepted by mass audiences conditioned to the Disney philosophy. All I know is that these films are very sentimental though they have been widely popular.

Exercises on the text

Ex. 1 Discuss the questions with your group mate.

- 1 Do you like cartoons?
- 2 Which do you prefer to watch: Disney's films or Russian cartoons? Why? Does it depend on your mood?
- 3 Can you say that cartoons have an educational force?
- 4 If you had the possibility what cartoon would you produce?

Ex. 2 Write an essay (150-200 words) on your favourite cartoon.

Unit 4 Violence on the Screen

Ex. 1 Answer the questions:

- 1 What was the most violent film you've ever seen?
- 2 How did it make you feel? Do you avoid seeing violent episodes in films?
- 3 Should violent and frightening films be banned?
- 4 Why do you think films about wars, violence and horrors attract people's attention?
- 5 Have you seen any movies with Sylvester Stallone's participation?

Ex. 2 Read the article. Judging from the tone of the article do you think the writer is a man or a woman (Christopher or Christine)? Is he or she a fan of Sylvester Stallone?

TEXT A THE RAGE OF RAMBO

As the most popular adults-only US film ever screened, Rambo grossed over 100 million dollars in a few weeks, and was cheered in 2,165 cinemas. Time magazine said, "It seems to have perfectly articulated the nation's mood over Vietnam".

Articulate? Hardly. Stallone, co-writer of the film, substitutes oafish muttering for dialogue, making that other hero of the genre, Clint Eastwood, seem almost garrulous. Other than the mass murder of foreigners who don't agree with him, Stallone's only preoccupation in the film is exposing his preposterous body. His enormous breasts loom over the screen like Jane Russell in the Outlaw. The acting is performed mostly by biceps.

The several hundred killings are perpetrated almost entirely by Rambo alone, although early on he is assisted by female Vietnamese agent for the US called Co (who is not even played by an Oriental, but Julia Nickson speaking in broken English).

Rambo stabs, clubs, shoots, strangles, burns, bombs, drowns, and garrotes his victims, using enough knives to equip a meat market, mostly carried in his boots. As well as a high-tech bow with exploding arrows, he also manages to produce three assorted machine guns, all with inexhaustible ammunition clips.

He has no need of a helmet or flak jacket – let alone a shirt – because none of the enemy fire ever hits him, whereas he never misses. Rambo was obviously what the Americans needed before being chased out of Saigon in 1975.

The B-52s might even have remained in Guam, for Rambo is "a human war machine", as his old colonel observes. He becomes Bombo and blows up two dozen bamboo huts, an entire village, a bridge, several vehicles, a monster Russian bomber helicopter, two boats, a rice paddy and about half a battalion.

As an ex-Green Beret, Rambo's task is to find a jungle camp for American MIAs, Missing in Action, photograph any if there, and return "without engaging the enemy". (As this is supposed to be 1985, the incursion is illegal and Vietnam is not an enemy).

Ignoring his brief from the start, he tells Co that "orders don't matter". His first act is to shoot an arrow through a guard's head, impaling him to a tree. This caused a fellow behind me in a T-shirt marked "USA" in red, white and blue, to shout gleefully "good arrow" as if at a Sunday darts match.

Zombo's final words are the nearest he comes to a full sentence. All he wants, he grunts, is "for our country to love us as much as we love it". Howls of approval from audiences, most of whom, like Mr Stallone, did not actually serve in the real Vietnam either.

The idea that the US did not lose has obvious attractions for an imperial power beaten by a nation of peasants.

Chris Reed

Exercises on the text

Ex.1 Highlight these words in the article. Work out their meanings from the context.

<i>articulated:</i>	confused	expressed	contradicted	
<i>articulate:</i>	athletic	interesting	speaking clearly	violent
<i>oafish:</i>	inaudible	noisy	idiotic	
<i>garrulous:</i>	very talkative	very quiet	peace-loving	violent
<i>preposterous:</i>	enormous	muscular	ridiculous-looking	
<i>perpetrated:</i>	committed	enjoyed	witnessed	
<i>inexhaustible:</i>	incredible	tiring	never-ending	
<i>brief:</i>	instructions	report	request	short
<i>gleefully</i>	at the top of the voice	in dismay	joyfully	loudly

Ex. 2 Give the English equivalents to the phrases.

Собрать более 100 миллионов долларов, выразить настроение нации по отношению к Вьетнаму, глупое бормотание, казаться болтливым, показать свое абсурдное тело, с помощью бицепсов, огромная грудь принимает преувеличенные размеры на экране, ему помогает вьетнамка – агент США, на плохом английском, взрывающиеся стрелы, пулемет, неистощимый магазин пулемета, каска, защитный жилет, промахнуться, «человек-автомат», взорвать две дюжины бамбуковых хижин, пропавшие без вести, вторжение незаконно, приказы не имеют значения, «пригвоздить к дереву», майка с эмблемой США, воскресная игра в дарты, крики одобрения, служить в армии, нация крестьян, власть империи.

Ex. 3 Find information to prove the following ideas.

1 The film was popular in the USA.

- 2 Stallone's only preoccupation in the film is exposing his preposterous body.
- 3 Rambo perpetrated killings alone without any help.
- 4 The main character of the film is a skillful killer.
- 5 Rambo doesn't look like an ordinary soldier.
- 6 Rambo's task doesn't involve starting a war against the Vietnamese.
- 7 His last words were perceived with the audience's approval.

Speech Exercises

Ex. 1 Give expanded answers to the questions.

- 1 What does the writer dislike/like about the film?
- 2 What does the writer dislike about Sylvester Stallone?
- 3 How can you characterize Rambo?
- 4 What is the most horrifying scene described in the article?
- 5 Are the situation and the way Rambo fulfils his task realistic? Why?
- 6 What were the reactions of the audience according to the writer?
- 8 What kind of people enjoy films like Rambo?
- 9 Why does the writer misspell Rambo as "Bombo" and "Zombo"?
- 10 Why have Rambo films been such popular films?
- 11 What's your attitude to these films?

Ex. 2 Look through the abstract and express your opinion on the ideas presented in the text.

The cinema is an excellent vehicle of culture but it can become a Vehicle of decay as it has in the hands of Hollywood. A great many of the films produced in Hollywood poison the minds of the younger generation. They are the cause of a spread juvenile delinquency and drop in morals wherever these films are shown. This is universally recognized. Hollywood had a good deal to do with the United States ranking first in criminal statistics among foreign countries. The merits of a film depend not on the amount of trick photography and the number pin-ups starred, but on its real artistic and educational value, that is, how truly it depicts life and what message it carries.

pin-ups – обнаженные девушки

Ex.3 Discuss in pairs the following problems.

- 1 Everyone knows that violence on the screen isn't real.

- 2 People/children copy crimes shown or described in films.
- 3 We don't know what effect violence and horrors in films may have on children.

Ex. 4 Write an essay on the problem of violence on the screen and its influence on (young) people.

Unit 5 Actors and Actresses

Ex. 1 Read the text and list the main events of Chaplin's life.

TEXT A CHARLES CHAPLIN

Charles Chaplin is one of the beloved comedians of the world.

If Charles Chaplin had limited his career only to short films, he still would have left a strong influence on the development of world cinema.

Many of the two-reelers created from 1916 to 1917 are short masterpieces where a great deal of action in the form of slapstick comedy evolved. Comic chases and fights were developed by Chaplin to squeeze many gags from one situation. He was able to produce more laughs per two-reeler than anyone else.

In these short films his skill and innovation as an actor were revealed. Chaplin was a master of both broad, acrobatic pantomime and simple routines that demanded slight hand movements and facial expressions. He was able to make smoking a cigarette and counting money extremely funny. He had an acting intensity not possessed by other comedians.

The short film technique Chaplin carried over to his full-length movie of the 20's. Three great feature films - "The Kid", "The Gold Rush" and "The Circus" were created by Chaplin in the golden age of silent screen comedy. What distinguished his works in the 20's was the ability to use sentiment in real dramas. The audience did not only laugh at the Little Tramp but also felt sorry for him. Chaplin was able to evoke both a tear and a laugh. At times the two were fused.

So great was Chaplin's popularity that in the 30's he was able to produce two feature-length comedies which were actually silent films. In the 1931 "City Lights" using a recorded music score and a few sound effects, Chaplin created another masterpiece when all the industry had

turned to sound. No one objected to the lack of the human voice, and the picture was a great success with the public. It was the most sentimental story Chaplin had ever handled. It focused on the Little Tramp affection for a blind girl. The subject of the film may be regarded as tear-jerking and sentimental, but it goes without saying that it is made with restraint and taste.

In 1936 Chaplin produced "Modern Times" with only a few concessions to the medium that was then seven years old and fully accepted by everyone except Chaplin. He only used a radio, a record player and a jabber-wacky song which he sang himself at the end of the film. The song had lyrics created by Chaplin from a mixture of pseudo French, Italian and Spanish. The song was accompanied by a pantomime and was obviously intended as a satire of the talkies.

The film showed in justice and brutality of dehumanized society.

Chaplin is at his best when he burlesques the factory worker turned into a trained ape, or cruelty and heartlessness with which the Little Tramp is treated by the authorities. We sympathize with the human tenderness of the tramp who looks for a kind gesture in a cold, self-centered world. Among the films of his sound period "The Great Dictator" (1940) is worth special mentioning.

This film is a lampoon against fascism and autocracy. Chaplin burlesques the dictator's self-inflating and even maniac ravings on a speaker's platform.

One great scene shows the tyrant using a world map, in globe form of course, as a ball to kick around. It is one of the greatest anti-fascist and anti-war movies that have ever been created.

Chaplin left a great comic tradition that was to some extent carried on into the sound age. He was the most talented comedian to incorporate into the talkies the art that had been developed in the 20's. His masterpieces are popular now and they will live on. They will never fade and will influence the film comedies yet to be born.

(from "The American Cinema " by Donald E.Staples)

a two-reeler – фильм в двух частях

to evolve- развиваться

gag – комический трюк

music score – партитура

Little Tramp – маленький бродяга

to jerk a tear – выдавить слезу

to make concessions – поступаться

jabber-wacky song – путаница, неразбериха

to burlesque – пародирование

maniac ravings – видения маньяка

Ex. 2 While reading the passage on Marilyn Monroe fill in the following chart.

In 1926 _____
When she was 7 (1933) _____
Then Norma Jean _____
At the age of 16 (sixteen) _____
Two years later _____
Meanwhile _____
In 1946, when she was 20, _____
She attended a course in acting _____
She married three men: _____
Marilyn Monroe made _____
She died at the age of _____

TEXT B MARILYN MONROE

Norma Jean Mortensen (Marilyn Monroe) was born in Los Angeles in 1926 and, six months after her birth, she was placed with foster parents.

At the age of seven she went back to live with her mother who was soon to be locked up in Los Angeles State Asylum. Therefore Norma Jean had to enter an orphanage where she lived during the next two years. From then onwards the young girl went to stay with a long list of temporary families. In 1942 — she was 16 then — she left school, and a short time later, Norma Jean married Jim Dougherty who was only 18 years old. Two years later she started working as a parachute packer and, while working, she took a partime course in modeling; but she soon became a well-known full lime photographic model.

When Marilyn Monroe - this was her name then - was twenty, she divorced her first husband, started acting for Twentieth Century Fox, and became a world famous film star. Marilyn attended the Actors Studios in New York because she wanted to become a dramatic actress, but nobody took her attempts seriously, and she was never recognized for her acting qualities.

The popular actress was also married to a baseballer, Joe Di Maggio, and to the American playwright, Arthur Miller. In her career, Marilyn took part in over thirty films, but unfortunately she was only appreciated for her beauty and became a sex symbol.

She loved nature, animals and human beings, maybe more than people loved her. One Saturday, in August 1962 Marilyn Monroe committed suicide by taking an overdose of sleeping tablets, and died at the early age of 36.

Ex. 3 Read the passage once again and then write eight facts and four opinions regarding Marilyn Monroe's life. Link them up using the connectors you want and you will have your account of the famous film star's life.

Ex. 4 Speak about your favourite actor/ actress.

Ex. 5 Write a two-page essay on one of the topics given.

- 1 A successful actor is not always successful in his private life.
- 2 Talent is not enough for achieving success.
- 3 I like all the films where N plays because ...

Unit 6 Writing a Review

Give a review of the film you have recently seen and liked (disliked). Remember: a review should guide and inform. A mere telling of the story is not a review. The given scheme will help you.

OUTLINE FOR MOTION PICTURE REVIEW

- 1 Type of film:** feature film, comedy, black-and-white, short and etc.
- 2 Production:** What studio released the film? Was it co-production? Was the film dubbed?
- 3 Story (plot):** Is it by a well-known author? Is the story original? True to life? What is the climax of the story? Is the ending logical?
- 4 Direction:** Who directed the film? Was the introduction of characters and scenes skilful? Are useless scenes included?
- 5 Photography:** Is it artistically done? Are there good shots? Are close-ups used effectively?
- 6 Acting:** Name the leading characters. Are there any stars? Any outstanding performances of minor roles? True-to-life interpretations of characters?

7 Sound effects: Does speaking or acting predominate? Does the dialogue seem real? Do actors speak effectively? Are characteristic noises employed? Is the music suitable?

8 Critics: What do critics say about the picture? Are their opinions sound? Do you share their points of view?

9 General impression and conclusion: The impression the film made on you. How was the effect achieved? Do you think this film is worth seeing?

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